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EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Germania and City of Boston at this Port.

Further Details Concerning the Negotiations for Peace.

The Conditions Proposed by Prussia and Accepted by Austria.

Official Accounts of the Naval Battle Off Lissa.

Summary of the Military Situation in Italy and Austria.

The New Position of Prussia in Europe.

The Old German Empire to be Reconstructed.

Full Particulars of the Reform Riots in London.

American Claims Against Great Britain Discussed in Parliament.

A Great War Raging in Abyssinia.

The steamship *Germania*, from Southampton, July 25, and the Inman screw steamer *City of Boston*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at 5 P. M., on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th of July, arrived here yesterday.

Their advices are for the most part anticipated, but we give interesting details of events which have been briefly mentioned by telegraph.

A dispatch from Vienna claims the action near Presburg as an Austrian victory and asserts that the Prussian attack was fully repulsed.

A Manheim dispatch asserts that Gen. MANTEUFFEL commanding the Prussian troops, had demanded of the citizens of Frankfort the immediate payment of a contribution of 25,000,000 florins, threatening, in the event of non-compliance, to deliver the town up to pillage. Twenty-four cannon had been sent from Muhlberg to a hill commanding the city in order to intimidate the inhabitants. Gen. MANTEUFFEL has denied this charge; but as the Frankfort people refused to pay the sum demanded, the General had quartered his troops in such a manner that a large number, not less than 50, were billeted upon each of the Senators and principal inhabitants.

A telegram from Berlin of July 23, says: "An official decree, dated Brum, July 18, has been promulgated here to-day, convoking both Houses of the Prussian Diet for the 30th. In several of the more important towns of East Friesland addresses are being prepared to the King of Prussia requesting to be united with that monarchy."

A Florence dispatch of July 23d says:

"Yesterday the Medici Division, after 9 hours' fighting, carried all the enemy's positions from Cismona to Primolano. It is advancing to-day by the Val Sugano in force, with rocket batteries and mountain artillery. All arrivals from French ports in the Mediterranean, with the exception of Algeria, are submitted to 15 days' quarantine in Italian ports. Deputy BOGGIO is stated to have been killed in the naval engagement at Lissa."

The Paris *Patrie* says that the terms of the armistice as regards Italy stipulate for the occupation of Verona by the Italian troops.

There was reason to fear that cholera had invaded England in earnest. Outbreaks at Liverpool and Southampton had assumed decided character. The disease had also appeared at the east end of London. Three hundred and forty-six death from cholera were reported in returns for the week ending the 21st of July. Nearly all the cases occurred at the east end of London.

The shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company attracted great attention on the London Stock Exchange on the 24th, the shares advancing at par.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Peace in Europe—Truce, Armistice and Conditions of Peace—Great Naval Battle—Loss of the Re d'Italia—Italian Victory in the Tyrol—The Mediator of Europe—Cholera—Crops—Reform Demonstration and Riot in London—The Cobden Club—American Claims—Extradition Treaty with France—English Reformers and Reforms.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 24, 1866.

The Emperor, with some assistance from the needle-gun, has succeeded in gaining, by his mediation, a five days' truce, dating from Sunday noon. "Blessed are the peace-makers!" During these five days diplomacy is at work, trying to arrange an armistice of thirty days, during which may be settled the conditions of a permanent peace.

Austria, we are told, has accepted in principle, or as a basis, the conditions obtained from Prussia, by the Emperor NAPOLEON, and it is hoped that Italy will accept them also. If not, I am afraid that BISMARCK will make peace all the same, and as Italy is to get all she can reasonably ask, she must be content.

The terms are not so hard as might have been expected. The Elbe Duchies, except a narrow Danish strip, are annexed to Prussia, also a part of Hanover and other rectifications of boundaries. Austria renounces her place in the German Bund, which is to be remodeled, Prussia is to govern all Northern Germany, and the Southern States can come in if they like in a subordinate capacity. Austria has no territory but Venetia, and pays a portion of the cost of the war to Prussia, and receives something from Italy. Such are said to be the conditions of peace procured for Austria by the mediation of the Imperial Peace-maker. And Austria, it is believed, must accept them rather than risk heavier losses. Whether some millions of the German subjects of Austria will consent to be excluded from a United Germany—left out in the cold, like the British North American Provinces—remains to be seen.

Italy has protested against any peace whatever until she could have her full share of the fight, and the glory. She has had a little fight both on sea and land within a few days. The iron-clad fleets of Italy and Austria have met. The *Re d'Italia* lies at the bottom of the Adriatic; an Italian frigate or gunboat blew up heroically with all on board, and the fight ended, both parties claiming the victory, but the Italians certainly getting the most damage. The Austrians say that their flagship, attacked by four Italians, sunk one and beat off the rest. It was not supposed that the Austrian fleet was at all a match for the Italian, and, as it was manned by Italian sailors, it was not believed they would fight well against their countrymen. There was also a story that the Neapolitans in the Italian fleet had mutinied. But, as a rule, sailors fight for those who feed and pay them. There has been no complaint of any lack of loyalty in the Italian regiments of the Austrian army. Blood may be thicker than water, but discipline is stronger than either.

GARIBALDI, whose campaign has not been very brilliant, appears to have had a little success in the Tyrol, but as the truce came to suspend warlike operations—though the Italian generals are reported to have given formal notice that they would not regard it. If not, we may have another Aspromonte.

Peace, one may say, is probable, but the Stock Exchanges of London and Paris are not too sanguine. Austria is proud and stubborn, and there is a large army at Vienna. The Emperor will submit to much for the sake of peace. On the other hand, Prussia would risk something by continuing the conflict. Even the needle-gun does not make the game of war certain. A single mistake might cause a defeat, and a defeat at such a distance from the base of operations, as from Dresden to Vienna might lose everything.

When the Mediator of Europe has brought the belligerents to terms he will propose his own. It is not to be supposed that Prussia and Italy will be allowed, aided, if you please, to gain so much, without some gain to France. The present popularity of the Emperor, the acclamations we read of in the streets of Paris and in the theatres, are testimonials of a lively gratitude for favors to come. France wants peace and the prosperity of peace, but she is by no means insensible to glory. The Emperor means to have peace in Europe for the Exposition of 1867, but he will not lose sight of the place France should occupy in Europe, or of what may be required to maintain the balance of power in face of a united Germany and a united Italy.

The cholera has broken out in London, in an epidemic form, chiefly in the east, but also in the other sections, including the extreme west. It has also commenced its ravages at Liverpool and Southampton and several smaller towns. You will also hear of it from Paris and Marseilles. It is in the Prussian army. There is great reason to fear a Summer and Autumn of wide-spread pestilence, which in the tracks of the great armies, in Bohemia and Moravia may be accompanied by famine.

In England and Ireland the weather is remarkably fine and the crop prospects excellent. A few weeks more of good weather will secure a more than average harvest. But the failures and destruction of crops in Central Europe will keep up prices here, and a market for American produce.

London, last night, had a narrow escape from a serious riot. The reformers who called a meeting in Hyde Park, encouraged by a letter from Mr. BRIGHT, persisted in attempting to hold it in spite of the police. The fact that the Park would be guarded by police and military, and closed at 5 o'clock, against the processions which were to arrive at 6, brought a great crowd into and around it. Sir RICHARD MAYNE placed himself at the head of some 1,500 policemen, horse and foot. There were troops at the barracks on the southern border of the Park, ready to support the police. The procession marched to the marble arch, demanded entrance, had a small fight, and then, according to previous arrangements, went past the Houses of Parliament to Trafalgar-square, to hold their meeting. But the mob of London roughs assembled in hopes of a row, could not be satisfied without one. They threw down the iron railings on two sides of the Park, fought with the police, and by sheer force of numbers made their way into the Park, where they hooted the military and got up impromptu meetings. A few with broken heads, and some injured policemen were taken to the hospitals. The night passed without mischief, for police and military were in strong force, and there was no cause for excitement. Had there been the affair might have been very serious, and the letter of Mr. BRIGHT will not increase his popularity, while the whole affair helps to strengthen the new Government.

A Cobden Club, composed of the most liberal members of Parliament, under the Presidency of Mr. GLADSTONE, was inaugurated by a dinner at the Star and Garter, Richmond, Saturday evening. Speeches were made by Mr. GLADSTONE, Earl RUSSELL, and Mr. J. S. MILL. One of the objects of this Reform Club, is to carry out the doctrines of free trade, which are among the cardinal principles of English liberalism. The most advanced English Liberals, whose organs are the *Spectator*, the *Daily News*, and the *Star*, believe in COBDEN, are more or less followers of Mr. BRIGHT, and are very friendly to America; but it is a secret grief, a silent sorrow to them, that America will not accept free trade. And grief rises to indignation when they read in certain American newspapers that British free trade is the synonym of despotism. Mr. BRIGHT, in his speeches in and out of Parliament, points proudly to the prosperity and power of the American Republic, holding her up as an example to English reformers; but when it is a question of high and increasing tariffs, the eloquent orator is dumb. If America, which has those great blessings—manhood, suffrage and the ballot—would only vote for free trade, the triumph of the English Radical would be complete. Manchester and Birmingham would expand, and Mr. BRIGHT might hope, at no distant day, to take his seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. WHITE, member for Brighton, last night asked the new Secretary of State, whether, considering how well America had behaved in the Fenian business, he was not disposed to submit American claims to arbitration. Lord STANLEY's answer was, that as the correspondence on the subject had been closed some time ago, and had not been reopened, he could not say how he should act in case it should be; but he stated that the Government proposed to submit the whole question of the neutrality law to a Royal Commissioner. This will be satisfactory to all parties here, though it may not do much for those who have suffered by *Alabama* spoliations.

The Government has also brought in a bill to make the treaty with France for the rendition of prisoners more satisfactory. This is but reasonable, for up to this time the English have got all their criminals, and the French nary a one. It has been supposed that the French, having got a man on the pretext of trying him for one offence, would hold and try him for another; but this is not French law. A man can only be tried for the offence of which he is accused when demanded. If acquitted of that he must be sent back again, and demanded a second time before he can be tried for another. Furthermore, a man tried and convicted in his absence, has a right to a new trial before he can be punished. I prefer the French system of jurisprudence to the English, and believe that important reforms could be made in America, by following more the French than the English system.

With the dullness of the closing London season, and the gloom of the cholera, comes the collapse of a sudden peace. The attempted meeting and partial riot last night will probably end the absurd demonstrations of the want of popular interest in reform: so that I shall be obliged to look about for new subjects. It is true that the professional agitators resolved last night to go for manhood, suffrage and the ballot, and that Mr. MILL insists that women shall vote, and Ex-Gov. EYRE be punished, but I see little hope of any of these measures having a Parliamentary majority.

The real reforms needed for England are education, the relief of pauperism, cleanliness, temperance, the conversion of vagabondism and crime to honest industry, the regulation of labor where it bears oppressively on the poor, and especially on women and children; and such practical reforms as would prepare the people for political action. England wants earnest work in all these matters, and not the brawling of very ignorant and very conceited demagogues, who need to study the first lessons of political wisdom, and whose real objects do not, most likely, extend beyond a snug berth for themselves, whenever they become troublesome enough to some Government to be worth buying.

I am sorry to seem uncharitable to these would-be popular leaders, but they seem to me either ignorant, pig-headed and conceited or entirely unprincipled and dishonest, and of those two classes, though the latter may be the most despicable, the former is the most dangerous. The selfish demagogue would only sell his clients, the ignorant and fanatical one may get them into great mischief. On the whole, selfish politicians are the safest, and are also the most likely to consult the wishes of the people.

The safety of England against revolutionists lies very much in the contempt felt for professional politicians, and the greatest objection to suffrage extension is in the fact that they might find encouragement. The best claim a man in England can have to any office is that he does not need it. He must have wealth, position, whatever can place him above the needs of office, before he is thought fit to have it. Look at the actual Government of England. Of the thirty-two men who hold the prominent offices, and who hold the power of England in their hands, thirty are either of noble or aristocratic birth. Mr. DISRAELI stands almost alone as a man of the people, and he became distinguished and rich before he entered Parliament, and has been twenty years advancing to his present position.

The battle of Hyde Park, of which you will find very conflicting accounts in the newspapers, was really quite a battle. No one was actually killed outright, though some were very near it. There were about a hundred wounded, a few severely, and 50 or 60 prisoners, a number of whom have to-day been sentenced to fines and imprisonment. Prosecutions are also to be brought by the Reform ladies against the police. The Government is furiously assailed by two or three papers, but its fault was in not doing effectually what both the present and late Government agreed was proper to be done. Neither the police force nor the military were strong enough, and there has been a very narrow escape from a very severe riot. When force is to be used, in such cases it ought to be—sufficient. A London mob is not a thing to be fooled with. It is usually good-natured, but all experience shows that this is not to be relied on.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Peace Talk, and What it Amounts to—Consequences of the Capture of Frankfort—An Improvement on the Needle-Gun for the French Army.

PARIS, Friday, July 20, 1866.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a very important announcement, if it were not followed by an "if." "France and Prussia have agreed to a basis of settlement of the German dispute, if Austria and Italy will accept it." But will Austria accept? We hear from Vienna that she will not—that she prefers to fight the big battle for which she is preparing in front of her capital, and see if by force of arms she cannot diminish Prussia's pretensions. What these pretensions are, no one outside of the party of negotiators knows; but the Berlin press say that Prussia will be satisfied with a preponderating influence in the affairs of Northern Germany, whereas every one supposed she would ask the exclusion of Austria from the affairs and the control of Northern Germany. In fine, the note of the *Moniteur* does not fix a time for the probable termination of the negotiations, and the public will certainly draw from it the conclusion that everything depends on the forthcoming battle at the doors of Vienna, and that the note was published simply for the glorification of the French Government.

Thus, in a day or two longer the Austrians must drown their enemy in the waters of the Danube or their empire is gone forever. The Prussians do not wait for the armistice or anything else. There is in fact in all their movements a rapidity, a sureness and an irresistibility that must strike terror to the very bones of the Austrian army. The military exploits of the Grand Elector and FREDERICK the Great are thrown quite into the shade by the exploits of this modern army of King WILLIAM. Without fear, without hesitation, they have plunged into the enemy's country, fighting whoever presented himself, and always gaining, until to-day we see them drawing in around the enemy's capital from all sides with a circle of iron and steel that must quickly crush or be crushed. So that armistice or no armistice, a few days more will clear away our present doubts and enable us to see to the end.

It is considered that with the capture of Frankfort Prussia is in possession of all Northern Germany—of all that part of Germany which she desires to withdraw from the influence of Austria and place under her own. Nevertheless, she has not yet taken either of the Federal fortresses of Mayence or Rastadt. But we look every day to hear of their fall, for resistance is useless, and then Prussia, in possession of Frankfort and Baden Baden, will be able to shape and consolidate the "new Germany" just as she wants it.

The excitement about the needle-gun does not in any sense diminish. Wherever one of these guns, true or false, is exhibited in a window; wherever even the picture of one is exhibited, there is sure to be a perpetual crowd. The newspapers also are full of the subject; and now we learn all at once that France is full of breech-loading inventions which surpass the Prussian gun as far as this latter surpasses the old muzzle loader.

So that the French army is soon to have—so the Government papers say—a million of guns so destructive that the Prussians could not stand before them a moment. The Emperor is giving his personal attention to the subject, and yesterday went on a long visit to the gun museum of Vincennes. The Prussian gun and the American monitors have proved a serious humiliation to the French military and naval pride, and the Emperor, who is a man of progress and hates routine, will probably attend to these matters himself for the future.

Under the influence of the very sultry weather of last week—the thermometer ran as high as 92 degrees of Fahrenheit—the cholera has been again developed at Paris. We had hoped to get through the season without it, inasmuch as we had a long but very mild visit from it last Autumn and Winter; but it appears that the atmosphere which is so general over Europe has come back to us again, and that we have got to fight another campaign with the disease. This time the disease developed apparently spontaneously in the lying-in wards of a hospital in the east end of town—exactly where it terminated on the 15th of last January. We may have now sixty or eighty cases a day for the whole City, most of which are in the hospitals and were developed there. Great efforts are being made to limit the disease, and there is no reason to believe that it will acquire any great extension.

One of the first victims of the disease was Miss Harbeck, of New-York, who died yesterday at the Hotel Wagram, after 24 hours' illness. But this young lady was predisposed to the disease, and committed a great imprudence by sitting in a current while warm until thrown into a chill.

MALAKOFF.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Preliminaries of Peace.

The following version of the preliminaries of peace now under consideration at Vienna is said to be accurate:

"Prussia to annex the Elbe Duchies, the southern part of Hanover, and Electoral Hesse, so as to establish a large and easy communication between the whole of her territories.

All the States to the north of the Main to form a Confederation, of which Prussia should have the perpetual presidency, which she should represent abroad, and of which the military forces, organized in the same way as her own army, should be placed under her command.

The States to the south of the Main to be at liberty to form among themselves a distinct Confederation, to which Austria, by reason of her German territories, should be admitted.

Should these two Confederations think fit to establish relations between each other for affairs common to both, by means of a reunion of Plenipotentiaries or a Diet, the Presidency to belong to Prussia, and the votes to be so arranged as to give ten to the Northern Confederation and six to the Southern.

Austria to preserve the whole of her territory, with the exception of Venetia, which would be handed over to Italy.

Austria to pay to Prussia a war indemnity of 200,000,000 francs, but in this sum would be considered the portion of the Austrian debt which Italy would take upon herself by reason of the cession of Venetia."

Official Announcement of the Acceptance of the Prussian Conditions by Austria.

At the opening of the Paris Bourse on the 24th ult., the following official notice was posted up:

The Minister of the Interior requests the Commissary of Police of the Bourse to immediately make known the subjoined information: "Austria accepts the preliminaries of peace already admitted by Prussia. The Plenipotentiaries of these two Powers are assembled in the Prussian headquarters for the purpose of negotiating an armistice. The definitive reply of Italy is awaited. That Power has declared its acceptance of the preliminaries, in principle."

DE LA VALETTE.

Prince Napoleon's Mission to Italy.

Milan (July 20) Correspondence of the London News.

Prince NAPOLEON's visit to headquarters has excited a good deal of interest. He is reported to have said that his own mission *was entirely contingent on the success of that of Benedetti to the King of Prussia.*

The Reconstitution of the German Empire—The Position of Prussia under the New Order of Things.

From the London Times, July 23.

The wretched old order of things, in which Germany acquiesced for so many years, is at an end, and from the momentary chaos, inevitable after so great a transition, a new political combination will emerge, which, happen what may, can hardly fail to be more healthy than the one it supplants. However other differences may be adjusted hereafter, one point is already determined—*Germany is henceforth to all intents and purposes one*. A greater revolution has been here accomplished than it is possible for any man to comprehend at the outset. Prussia has done far more than she originally purposed. The greatness she has achieved is much less than the greatness she will have thrust upon her. She made a bid for half Germany; she will have little or no trouble to keep clear of the other half.

The history of no country in Europe is so interesting and instructive as that of Germany. An immense Empire, placed in the very centre of Europe, as a moderator between its hostile races, Germany was not only perfectly safe from without, but it extended its sway till it had nearly attained universal monarchy; but the elective and feudal principles on which it was founded so divided it against itself as to allow its members periodically to outgrow its head. This tendency to a disproportion between the limbs and the body continued long after the succession had been *de facto* secured to the House of Austria. At first the bigotry of this dynasty, then their coveteousness of non-German possessions, diverted their attention from national interests, favored the aggrandizement of ambitious vassals, and gave rise to the intervention of foreign Powers in their internal disputes. Of these upstart States, growing like gourds upon the German soil, one at last attained such a height as almost entirely to overshadow the now decaying trunk of the original imperial tree. What Saxony, Bavaria, Swabia, and other vassal States had attempted for centuries, the last comer, Prussia, was at last able to achieve. Since the middle of the last century, Germany has always had two masters, and unable to serve both, she has often sought an escape out of her difficulties by choosing a third, and choosing it among foreign Powers. The success of Prussia emboldened all the other vassal States. Saxony, Bavaria, Würtemberg were as many frogs striving to swell themselves to the size of the Prussian ox. But while Prussia, in her grapple with the Empire, had not only relied upon her own forces, but stood her ground against the whole of Europe, her emulous neighbors sought their opportunity in their country's difficulty. With a selfishness and baseness the world can never forgive, they truckled to NAPOLEON in 1806, helped him to pull down the last relics of their Holy Roman Empire, and by bowing to a foreign Protectorate purchased the paltry baubles which they call Royal and Grand Ducal Crowns. NAPOLEON fell, and the crowns were left; but the two great Powers of Austria and Prussia remained also, and, after half a century's struggle, it was found that there was no room for two, and that one must give way. The lot fell upon Austria; and Prussia now reigns alone. *The battle of Koniggratz reconstitutes the German Empire*, and the wearers of tinsel crowns will be once more reduced to their original condition of vassalage. It is no longer an Emperor who calls upon them to do homage; *it is the German people*. In matters of nationality *ce n'est le premier pas qui coûte*. Its subsequent progress is at a tremendously rapid rate. The Emperor NAPOLEON projected a fusion of Piedmont and Lombardy; *but his scheme was hardly carried into effect before Ducal and Grand Ducal thrones crumbled into dust; two kingdoms were overrun, a Pope was on his last legs, and Italy was something more than a "geographical expression."*

Perhaps revolution may be less unsparing on the north than on the south of the Alps, and Hanover, Saxony and Hesse may be allowed as much of what was once their own as Prussia may have no occasion for. Perhaps an attempt may be made to effect a union of South Germany, under the leadership of Bavaria; but we doubt if any such arrangements can withstand the impulse that late events have given to national unity. The errors of a people are never irretrievable. Because the Germans, like the Italians, like the French, like the Hungarians, went mad in 1848, we need not suppose that bitter experience left no salutary lesson behind. The aim of the German movement of 1848 was very clear, and it was just and reasonable. They wished to have one country, and not thirty-six countries. Count BISMARCK and Gen. MOLTKE have now placed that object within their reach. They will have none but themselves to blame if they suffer it once more to elude their grasp.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The Prussian Conquest of South Germany.

Berlin (July 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

Excepting the Odenwald Hills, all Darmstadt, inclusive of the capital, is now occupied by the Prussians. The Grand Duke and Herr VON DALWIGK, his Prussophobe Minister, have fled to Munich. Prince CHARLES of Hesse, and his consort, a Prussian Princess, together with Princess ALICE, the wife of Prince LUDWIG, their son, are reported to be staying at Darmstadt.

The Duchy of Nassau also has been entirely overrun since my last, an event leading to the immediate decampment of the petty tyrant so long its sovereign. Before absconding, Duke ADOLPH—the most hated, perhaps, among the German potentates, whose every act has been denounced by his Parliament, and whose very existence on the sovereign list would have long been impossible had he not reigned under the shadow of the Austrian bayonets at Frankfort and Mayence—before absconding this model ruler had the impudence to issue a proclamation to the Nassauers, in which he charged them to remain "as true to him as they had always been." To this modest request was added the consoling assurance that, as they were his *Landeskinder*, he would care and toil for their interests whether in their midst or not. *Landeskinder*, indeed! In one sense *le Roi d'Yvetot*, too, was the father of his people.

The conquest of Nassau was not complete until the fortress protecting the territory of this mighty realm was reduced. Maxburg, which is the name of the redoubtable stronghold, is situate near Coblentz, on the Nassau side of the Rhine. It consists of one tower, rather the worse for wear, and in its romantic position, on a vine-clad hill, may be occasionally mistaken for a positive ruin and regular mediæval "lion" by the benighted foreigner. In its rickety chambers an old half-pay Captain has long resided in luxurious ease, and the fact of his boasting the title of "Commander of the Fortress" has been ever regarded as the most conclusive proof to be adduced that the fortress really exists. Apart, indeed, from the additional circumstance that a Nassau duelist was now and then imprisoned in a spare attic of the Commander, no other reason existed for the martial appellation. The garrison, at the moment of the attack a few days ago undertaken by the Prussians, included—first, the Commander-in-Chief; secondly, his orderly, an aged veteran; thirdly, his very ancient cook; and fourthly, a cock and seven hens. Fancy the consternation of this gallant synod on finding the place intrusted to them suddenly assailed by an unscrupulous foe. Fortunately for the honor of his standard, the Commander-in-Chief noticed the hostile army, variously estimated at from ten to fifteen men, steadily creeping up the hill. With a presence of mind equal to the exigencies of the moment, he at once ordered the cook to lock the gate, hastening himself to the battlements, and bawling for help to some vinedressers busy on the hill. The unfeeling fellows advised him to receive the enemy with three rounds of grape, regretting at the same time that their own grapes were not yet big enough to be of any use. Left to his own resources, the Commander-in-Chief reflected that it would be his duty to capitulate, opened the gate with the latch-key, and, under solemn protest, placed it in the hands of the Sergeant who headed the storming party. While the conquerors inspected the fortifications, discovering among other relics two guns that had seen service at Waterloo, the Captain, with orderly, cook, and poultry, effected his retreat in perfect order to Coblentz.

The town of Frankfort has been compelled to contribute 6,600,000 florins to the Prussian army operating on the Main. Since the beginning of the war this is the only instance of money having been exacted beyond what was required for the daily necessities of the troops. The exception is accounted for by what I told you in my last respecting the political attitude of the Free City in the late troubles. In proportion to the number of its inhabitants, Frankfort is by far the richest place in Germany, it being currently reported to include among its 100,000 people twenty bankers, each of them worth 20,000,000 florins.

Terrible Mismanagement in the Austrian Army.

From the Vienna Oest Deutsche Post, July 19.

After his defeat at Koniggratz, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North told the correspondents of the Vienna newspapers that they might write what they pleased, and of the permission given I will now take moderate advantage. It would have been very easy for BENEDEK to repulse the thread-like Prussian columns which entered Bohemia through the passes leading from Saxony, Silesia and Glatz. This he did not attempt to do because Saxony was not to be made the theatre of war, and his object was to effect a junction with the Bavarian and other Federal troops. As the Bavarian force that had been promised did not make their appearance, BENEDEK resolved to act on the defensive and, if possible, to prevent a junction between the two armies which were opposed to him. Unfortunately the strength and skill of the enemy had been as much underrated as our own prowess had been overrated. At the very opening of the campaign the Austrian Generals had occasion to remark that with the Prussians war is an art. Thousands of millions of florins have been spent on our army, *but it has learnt little or nothing of the modern art of warfare*. Though it cannot be denied that some of the commanders of the corps committed grievous faults, the *old-fashioned and most injudicious military system was the principal cause of our defeat*. The needle-gun gives the Prussians a great advantage over us, and *the superior intelligence of their commanders a still greater*. The nation has been told that treachery and a remarkably complete system of *espionage* were the causes of our disasters. Treachery there has been none, and probably the spy system is less complete than is supposed. At the outbreak of the war many Prussian subjects either possessed or managed industrial establishments on this side of the frontier, and they were enabled to inform their friends at home of what was passing, as all the communications were left open. The inhabitants of the *frontier districts offered to organize a Landsturm, for the purpose of keeping guard over the passes and defiles; but they were haughtily told that such matters did not concern civilians*. On paper our army numbers 800,000 men, and rations are supplied for that number of soldiers, *but it is a positive fact that Benedek had not 250,000 fighting men under his command*. Where were the others? Were they, perhaps, at Custozza? The fact is that many districts have sent no recruits to the army. In many parts of Upper Silesia the commissions "forgot to appear on the appointed day," and in a district in Austria no recruits were levied, "because the Commission ran away as it was reported that the Prussians were coming." Immense quantities of provisions had been collected at certain central points, but they were so badly distributed that "*whole brigades were for days without bread*." Everywhere a want of foresight and of energetic and uniform management was perceptible.

The Turning of the Austrian Flank at Chlum.

Vienna (July 18) Correspondence of the London Times.

After some days' waiting our new passes have been sent to-day—much more comprehensive than the old ones, which failed signally to keep us out of the hands of both civil and military [illegible] the Prater, where the Saxon troops are now encamped, on the other. In military circles it is reported that a detachment of Saxon troops had its line of retreat cut off at Prerau, while on its way from Olmutz to this city, and that it was obliged to make the best of its way across the Carpathians into Hungary. It is known here that there has been a great deal of skirmishing between the advanced guard of the Prussians and the light cavalry of the Austrians, which has ably covered the retreat of the main army, but I have not met with any one who could give detailed information on the subject. As they retreated, the troops under Gen. Baron EDELSHEIM destroyed the bridges across the Thaya, and their last feat was to set fire to three wooden bridges near Gausendorf, which lead across the March. The railway bridge at Marchegg is undermined; and if the Austrian military authorities should think fit to blow it up, the direct railroad communication between this city and Pesth will be interrupted. There is another line on the right bank of the Danube, which goes from this city by way of Comorn and Stuhlweissenburg to Pesth. During the last few days all the serviceable guns of position in the arsenal have been removed to Comorn—a fortress which is well nigh impregnable. From Cracow we learn that the extreme left of the Prussian army is preparing to enter Galicia by the way of Ospiecin. The force which Prussia now has in the field must be enormous, as her line extends from the Rhine on the right to Cracow, in Galicia, on the left. Bavaria is extremely desirous to make peace with Prussia, and the official gazette of that country tells us that Baron VON DER PFORDTEN is coming here "to take part in the negotiations." Baron BEUST has returned from Paris, and very crestfallen he is said to be. The King of Saxony is still in Vienna, but the Ex-Sovereigns of Tuscany and Modena have gone to Bavaria.

An Unimproved Opportunity for Austrian Cavalry.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

POWLOWITZ, Monday, July 16, 1866.

Were there such a cavalry General on the Austrian side at present as the Confederate General STUART in the American civil war, he would have a grand chance to-day to win a glorious stake by a raid upon Brunn. The King of Prussia is in that town at the present moment, and only two battalions of infantry and one squadron of cavalry have been left as his escort. With him are Count BISMARCK, Gen. VON MOLTKE, the War Minister, Gen. VON ROON, and a large staff of officers. If these could be captured, or even one alone, on what different terms could Austria sue for peace? But it would need a man of STUART's intrepidity to attempt to seize the prize, and the capture would not be effected without severe cost; but to secure the King would compensate for any sacrifice. The Austrian cavalry probably does not even know of the defenceless state of Brunn, but in one of their own provinces, where the inhabitants are fellow countrymen, they ought to have ample information, and the perfect knowledge of the country which they should have would materially assist in such an enterprise.

The Destruction of the Fortifications of Rovigo.

Correspondence of the Vienna Vaterland.

VENICE, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

Among the greatest and finest fortifications in Venetia were those of Rovigo; but as during the retreat of an army these works could not long resist a superior force it was resolved to destroy them, which was extremely easy, as they contained several thousand of hundred-weights of powder. On the morning of the 9th the order was given to blow up the bridge, and the same evening, at 10 o'clock, the order was executed, 12 hours having sufficed to prepare the means of destruction. The powder from the different depots were gathered together, great quantities of powder were scattered on all the wood work of the fortifications, inflammable objects were surrounded with faggots, pitch, tow, and other analogous matter, in order that the work of destruction might be complete. At 10 o'clock in the evening the first front blew up with a fearful noise, and the explosions followed each other at intervals of three minutes, and the result was that in half an hour the whole of the fortifications were destroyed. This formed a grand and terrible spectacle, which the alarmed inhabitants of Rivigo will long preserve in their memories. After the destruction of these works, the army proceeded to the destruction of the numerous bridges which cross the Adige, the Bachiglione, the Brenta, over which the enemy would have been able to effect a passage, as well as the railway bridges. The great wooden bridges on the Adige at Rovigo, the new railway bridge at Beare, fourteen other bridges, among others the great railway bridge constructed over the Brenta, have been destroyed, so that the enemy cannot advance without delay, and thus the Imperial army has time to leave Venetia without being disturbed.

Condition of Affairs in Vienna.

Vienna (July 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

I must reiterate that a speedy change both of men and system is necessary, for the state of public feeling becomes more and more unsatisfactory. With my own eyes I have not seen the Emperor insulted while driving in the suburbs, but I am told that his carriage has more than once been followed by women who have loudly asked what has become of their absent husbands, brothers and sons. Whenever a convoy of wounded men arrives at the terminus of the Northern Railroad, a great crowd, principally consisting of relatives of soldiers from whom no news has been received, assembles on the platform, and every now and then most distressing recognitions take place. A few days ago an officer of high rank, one of whose sons was severely wounded at Gitschin, wished to have the doors closed in order to keep the crowd away from the platform, but he was so fiercely mobbed that he was glad to take refuge in a "fiacre" and drive away at full speed. The country people have left off bringing their goods to Vienna for sale, and the consequence of their absence is that we are paying very high prices for some kinds of provisions. Milk is very scarce, and fresh butter has risen from 60 kreutzers (1s. English) to 1 50fl. (150 kreutzers) per pound. It is expected that there will be a famine in Bohemia, as that province has had to maintain two enormous armies for several weeks, and in very many of its districts the crops have been destroyed by the cavalry horses.

For some time very few soldiers were to be seen in Vienna, but during the last eight and forty hours the city has been like a huge camp. Men of all arms parade the streets, but the great majority of them move in the direction of the suburb Leopoldstadt, which leads to Floridsdorf on the one hand, and to but it seems that new peace proposals have been sent in, the Prussians are turning our right flank by Presburg, and the addition of 60,000 new troops will swell their ranks to portentous dimensions. To judge by the reports in the Vienna papers the very air seems full of enemies, and it may be that our war correspondence is near its close, except to clear up, if it be possible, the Chlum difficulty. For this much I will vouch, that never were men more astonished than were BENEDEK and his staff when the news came that the Prussians were established in the village about a quarter of a mile to their right rear, and personal observation showed that at that moment there was but a feeble force of about two companies on the spot within a short distance of the post so strangely lost. The Prussian guns had not at that time arrived on the brow of the hill, whence they shelled a few minutes afterward the retiring army. The reserves ought to have retaken Chlum, and probably saved the battle; and compared with what might have been done, the key of the position was not sufficiently fortified. The Austrians trusted in the magnificent bravery of their troops, and sought to win battles by dint of sheer pluck and hard fighting. If the war proceeds, a different course will be pursued; cover will doubtless be more sought, and many valuable lives economized.

Prussia Looking Sharply After the Hanoverian Money Chests.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

HAMBURG, Saturday, July 21.

Just before the flight of the King of Hanover from his capital, the Minister of Finances, who appears to have been the only one that had his wits about him and knew his duty, packed up the money in the Treasury, to the amount of a million and two hundred thousand dollars, and sent it off in charge of Herr VON KLENCKE, one of the functionaries of the Finance Department, to Bremerhaven by railway, for shipment by the North German Lloyd's steamer *Bremen*, which landed it safely at Southampton, whence it was conveyed by railway to London, and deposited for security in the cellars of the Bank of England. Prussia now claims that property as money belonging to the State, and demands its delivery to the Prussian legation in London as part of the spoils of war taken from Hanover, already so seriously crippled as to be nearly ruined in a financial point of view. A correspondence on the subject has been carried on between the Prussian Civil Commissioner in Hanover, Privy Councilor VON HARDENBERG and King GEORGE, who is still residing at the country seat of his father-in-law, Duke JOSEPH of Saxe-Altenburg, at Rummelhaim, near Altenburg, in which the former demands the bank receipt for the eighty-five chests of treasure, threatening in case of non-compliance to make the King personally responsible, and to seize and retain possession of the royal domains and other private property of the Crown till the money in question is given up to Prussia.

Feeling in South Germany Against Prussia.

From the Stuttgart Mercury.

For the Southerners to submit to Prussia is simply to yield to the demands of common sense. If we cannot make Prussia accept our ideas of Federal reform, we must needs adopt hers, or we shall be swallowed up by the French, the hereditary enemy of our race, lying in wait to devour us. Anything would be preferable to widening the gulf that separates the North from the South of Fatherland. Both would be injured by a division, but the South irretrievably ruined. The South cannot do without the Zollverein, without a financial and political reunion with the North. Considering all this, and also taking into account that a common Germanic Parliament has been called by Prussia, the sooner we make our peace with her the better for all parties concerned.

Animosity toward France.

From the Nuremberg Correspondent.

Whoever will not forfeit the name of German must now forget all domestic animosities existing between the tribes of Fatherland. The only aim of our endeavors must be to keep off that well-known impartial mediator on the Seine. That German Government which is the most willing and the most able to cope with the French has a legitimate claim on the support of the entire nation. What France wants is to break up Germany into a number of independent States, and consume them one after the other. But we must make it unmistakably apparent to LOUIS NAPOLEON that, whatever our internal dissensions, against him, at least, we are united. We must make him understand that we shall cordially help and stand by any German Government, whichever it may be, so long as it turns a deaf ear to his insidious offers and enticements. * * * We had better agree to the Prussian demand of military supremacy at once. As to Austria, we were freed from all obligations toward her the moment she ceded Venice to France.

Garibaldi and the Italian Volunteers.

The Florence papers of the 20th contain the following order of the day just issued by GARIBALDI to the Italian volunteers:

ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS: We have passed the frontiers erected by diplomacy, but not marked by nature; in occupying the Trentino you are still upon Italian soil. You will have the consolation of restoring it to liberty, or rescuing it from foreign rapine. But to render this lofty mission possible no light sacrifices must be made; you will make them. Neither the long marches among these precipices, nor the fatigues, nor the privations, will weaken your invincible spirit. Those who have followed me at the appeal of the country come, I hope, with the deliberate determination not only to fight without fear, but to suffer without complaint. The volunteers should set an example. I need not, therefore, exhort you to treat with kindness this excellent population that Austrian tyranny could never bend with threats nor corrupt with flattery; the joyous welcome it accords you attests the instinct of kindred, and furnishes the most eloquent contradiction to the ignorant and premeditated calumny that would throw suspicion upon its patriotism. It immediately feels the joy of being free with that of considering you as brothers. I am certain that none of you, in disregard of my recommendation, will tarnish Italian honor with acts or words of brutality that I am determined to punish inexorably.

JOSEPH GARIBALDI.

HEADQUARTERS OF STORO, July 14, 1866.

Cialdini's Plans—Sinister Rumors of French Interference.

Florence (July 20) Correspondence London Daily News.

I think that I may venture to tell you that the plan upon which CIALDINI is now acting, that of making northward between Venice and the Quadrilateral, while leaving the latter to the left, was the plan originally advised by the Prussians; and that the competing plan so disastrously preferred to it was the scheme of the French and of LA MARMORA. These facts, together with the manifest injudiciousness of the latter plan, and with the too evident reasons which made an Italian defeat desirable to the French, are causing very ugly things to be whispered about. But I am most entirely persuaded that LA MARMORA is an upright and honorable man, though I think that it is likely enough that he may have been innocently made the tool of French designs to any conceivable extent.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

Official Accounts of the Engagement off the Island of Lissa.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 21.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

Yesterday morning the Italian fleet, composed of 28 ships including the ram *Affondatore* and 12 iron-clad frigates, was attacked off the Island of Lissa by the Austrian Squadron, under the command of Admiral TEGETHOF.

In the course of a severe action a large Italian iron-clad frigate was sunk by the Austrian iron-clad *Ferdinand Max*, and another Italian frigate was blown up. All on board these vessels were lost.

The Austrian line-of-battle ship *Kaiser* was surrounded by four Italian iron-clads, of which she ran down one and forced the others back, losing in the engagement her foremast and bowsprit, 22 killed and 83 wounded.

The Austrian squadron has sustained exceedingly little damage, and is quite fit for action.

After several hours' fighting the Italian fleet was driven back, pursued by the Austrian squadron, and the Island of Lissa is thereby relieved.

The Italians made three attempts to disembark troops near Comisa, which were each time successfully repulsed by the garrison.

ZARA, Friday, July 20.

The Italian fleet renewed the attack on Lissa to-day, but without result. The Italian fleet was then attacked by the Austrian squadron under Admiral TEGETHOFF, and after a very severe engagement, which lasted for five hours, was forced to retire in the direction of Ancona, followed by the Austrian squadron.

THE ITALIAN ACCOUNT.

FLORENCE, Satuday, July 21.

The following official account of the naval engagement between the Austrian and Italian fleets, dated the Straits of Lissa, July 20, has been received here:

"The Austrian squadron not having made its appearance, as expected, on the evening of the 18th, some of our iron-clad vessels forced their way yesterday into the Port St. Georges. This morning disembarkation commenced, when the naval videttes signaled that the enemy's squadron was in sight. The Italian fleet put out to meet them, and a battle commenced.

Admiral PERSANO hoisted his flag on the *Affondatore*, and bore down upon the Austrian fleet under a heavy fire. The stern of the Austrian Admiral's vessel was destroyed. The fight was very severe. We lost the ironclad *Rê d'Italia*, which the Admiral had left, and which sunk from a collision with the enemy at the commencement of the battle.

The iron-clad gunboat *Palestro* caught fire, and the commander and crew refused to leave the vessel. She blew up amid their cries of 'Long live the King! Long live Italy!' No other vessel was lost or fell into the enemy's hands.

The Admiral renewed the attack upon the Austrian squadron, which retired to Lesina without waiting for our fleet to come up, and the Austrians continuing their retreat, the Italian squadron remained mistress of the scene of action.

The damages sustained by the enemy are considerable."

Further intelligence is expected. The crew of the *Re d'Italia* were nearly all picked up by the *Vitorio Emanuele*.

EVENING.

Further information received here from Lissa reports that one Austrian man-of-war and two steamers were sunk by the fire of the Italian squadron.

The Emperor of Austria on the Naval Victory.

VIENNA, July 24.

The municipal authorities of Zara have sent an address by telegraph to the Emperor of Austria in reference to the late naval engagement at Lisso, which dwells upon the old fame of Dalmatia, and declares it to be the wish of the Dalmatians that the blood just shed may more firmly unite them with Austria, and that their connection with the Empire may remain undisturbed. The Emperor replied by telegraph as follows: "I return my most cordial thanks to Zara for its patriotic communication. The Empire regards the heroic devotion of the faithful Dalmatians with pride, and never could I harbor the thought of permitting so worthy a portion of the Empire to be separated from the Austrian peoples. Your fidelity to me and my love for you form an indissoluble bond between us. God bless Dalmatia, and may He also strengthen me in the fulfilment of the paternal wishes which in the gratitude of my heart I offer for the welfare of the inhabitants of Dalmatia!

Popular Impatience at the Inactivity of the Naval Authorities.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MILAN, Tuesday, July 17, 1866.

Patience is by no means the most prominent of Italian good qualities, and to the want of it we ought, perhaps, to attribute the discontent at present manifested by the Press—not only by Opposition journals, but by some of moderate politics, and which gladly support the powers that be. To-day, indeed, the *Perseveranza* suspends its attacks, but, considering the certainty that Austria is withdrawing the bulk of her army from Venetia, and the probability that, should she be so fortunate as to achieve a triumph over the Prussian army, she would return with crushing force into Italy, it strongly urges the Government to act rapidly, to occupy all the territories claimed as Italian, and also those Alpine passes through which alone this country is to be entered, and where one defender is worth ten assailants. Those steps taken, the fortresses, cut off from support and reinforcement, must ultimately fall, and then diplomacy may do its worst. If these precautions be not adopted, and should Austria have a success in Germany, the *Perseveranza* evidently thinks that Italy would be in great danger. The *Sole*, an organ of the Left, does not content itself with warnings and advice, but declares the present delay maddening, the laurels of Prussia, fresh gathered at Aschaffenburg, to be a rebuke to Italian inertness, and that, if the Prussians continue as vigorous, and the Italians as slothful as they have lately been, we shall have WILLIAM I. coming to liberate Venetia, and offering to lend PERSANO the few gunboats he has got in the North Sea, in order to enable him to attack Teghetoff. "Let us cover our face for shame!" exclaims the Radical journal. "Compared with the Prussian war, is ours a war at all? We have deafened the world with our chatter and preparations, and we have succeeded in making a reconnoissance and in studying the pier of Ancona. In Italy a sepulchral tranquillity seems to reign. We have repeatedly heard of Venetian cities, evacuated by the Austrians, having hoisted the tri-colored flag. But this is news, which under other circumstances would have been received with a burst of exultation, to-day passes unobserved, or as if it were almost a misfortune. Of the fleet it is useless to speak. In spite of the outcry of the whole Press and country, it lies placidly at anchor. What keeps the sword of Italy in its scabbard and her ships in port? Is it the ill-devised rules of our military science, the incapacity of our chiefs, French pressure, or the direct will of the Government? None can tell; we only know that the Ministry is responsible for everything. Echoing the words of our brother journalists and the voice of the people, we repeat for the hundredth time, 'Forward with the army, forward with the fleet, prevent France from coming either with peace or with her army, win by arms the right to Tyrol, and to Trieste, assist Prussia.'"

This is the language which not a few now hold. It cannot be pleasant for the navy to find itself become almost a laughing-stock in the country by reason of its inaction. I have no reason to believe that there is the slightest foundation for the recent assertion of a Vienna paper that there had been mutiny on board the Italian fleet, and that a number of men had been hung at the yardarm; but the crews, and especially the officers, must surely feel annoyed at their compulsory inaction. The fleet was lately said to have left Ancona for an unknown destination, but a letter of the 14th inst., from that city says that the writer had been there for 20 days and that the fleet, which he describes as magnificent, imposing, and of tremendous strength, had never moved. Letters from the fleet itself, however, dated the 12th and 13th, say that it had then been five days at sea, and that is doubtless the truth, although it appears to have now returned to Ancona. "This night," says a letter of the 13th, "the fleet for a moment hoped to measure itself with the enemy, and this time again the prudence of TEGHETOFF disappointed those hopes." It appears that the fleet had been cruising for some days off the Austrian coast, when at midnight the look-out men signaled five suspicious lights. Order of battle was formed, the Italian vessels bore down on the supposed foe and discovered—we are not told what ships, but certainly not Austrians. It is not clear what "the prudence of TEGHETOFF" had to do with the disappointment. Moreover, the Italian fleet being very much the stronger—in fact, quite double the Austrian—it can hardly expect TEGHETOFF to run into its jaws, and cannot justly blame the prudence which detains him in Pola. Why does it not seek him there? Where is the *Affondatore*, which we were told was to brave unhurt the heaviest projectiles the Austrians possess? It is said to have left Naples on the 13th, presumably for Ancona. To the question of why the fleet does not attack Pola a correspondent on board gives the following answer: "The entrance to Pola is very narrow, less than a kilometre, and is closed by a barricade of wood and iron. Eleven or twelve batteries that cross their fire, twelve floating batteries *à fleur d'eau*, and a fine row of torpedoes, complete the defences." The prospect is not encouraging; but the writer, probably a naval man, hopes that Pola will yet be attacked and taken, although it is likely to cost the assailants a few ships. Before that hazardous enterprise is undertaken, however—the letter mysteriously intimates—there is other work to be done; and what is more, we are promised that it is to be done soon, and that we may expect any day to receive news of some glorious deed. To which, for the honor of the Italian navy, and for the sake of its gallant commander, PERSANO—who assuredly must be chafing his very heart out at this compulsory delay—we can but respond amen.

The Disastrous Battle off the Island of Lissa.

From the London Times, July 23.

The outcry against the inaction of the Italian fleet under PERSANO has been very loud and general throughout Italy for some weeks past. If there was anything upon which public opinion was agreed among the Italians, it was upon the decided superiority of the Italian over the Austrian navy. It was not merely a question of numerical superiority, although even on that point the Italians were thought to be two to one as to vessels, men, guns and horsepower. The Italian Government had been for several years purchasing iron-clads, rams and monitors in both hemispheres, and some of these vessels, as the frigates *Re d'Italia* and *Duca di Genova*, were looked upon as perfect models of naval architecture. Lately we had heard the highest praise of the *Affondatore*, a ram of formidable proportions, which had come up from Toulon to Genoa, and had joined the fleet at Ancona only a few days ago. But beside these material advantages, the Italians set a high value on their sailors, and especially the Genoese, while the Venetians and Dalmatians, by whom the Austrian squadron was chiefly manned, were supposed to be so disaffected as to be more formidable to their rulers than to their adversaries. With all these sanguine but natural and seemingly well-grounded anticipations, the Italians were at a loss to account for PERSANO's waste of so many precious days at Ancona. It was thought at first that his movements were to be subservient to those of the army, and that his plans had been disconcerted by the rout of Custozza. But as the army resumed the offensive, and CIALDINI, crossing the Po, marched upon Venice, the clamor against PERSANO rose higher and higher, and idle tales began to be bruited about of mutinies among the Neapolitan crews; of a strike among the English engineers; finally of dissensions among the officers, with some of whom PERSANO is not so great a hero as with the mass of his countrymen.

Yielding, as it seems, to the general uproar, PERSANO put to sea on the 12th, but came back to Ancona after a cruise of five days, reporting that he had secured the Adriatic in every direction, but had been unable to fall in with the Austrian squadron, which was safe at anchor in its harbor of Pola, guarded not only by double rows of land batteries and floating batteries at the water's edge, but also by a whole shoal of torpedoes. The return of the fleet to Ancona, and the reason alleged, roused the wrath of PERSANO's countrymen to such a pitch that the new Minister of Marine, DE PRETIS, a personal friend of PERSANO, hastened to Ancona and had an interview with the Admiral, the result of which was the immediate departure of the fleet. It put to sea on the 17th, and on the following evening came in sight of Lissa, a small but not unimportant island of Dalmatia, lying about forty-eight miles to the southwest of Spalatro, and boasting one of the best harbors in the Adriatic. On the 19th the Italian iron-clads forced their way into Port St. George, the harbor on the eastern side of the island, and, after silencing the Austrian batteries, by a seven hours' cannonade, were preparing to land, when Vice-Admiral ALBINI arrived with the news that Admiral TEGHETOFF, with the Austrian squadron, had left Pola, and was advancing to the rescue of Lissa. The Italians, whose attack upon Lissa was probably a mere demonstration intended as a challenge to the Austrian Admiral, now stood off to sea, and on the 20th the long-wished-for trial of strength arrived. The Italian fleet consisted of 23 vessels, of which 12 were iron-clad frigates. Of the Austrian force we have no account, though Admiral TEGHETOFF invariably calls it only a "squadron," while he designates the opposing force as a "fleet." On the first encounter the superb iron-clad frigate *Re d'Italia* was sunk by the Austrian iron-clad *Ferdinand Max*, and the *Palestro*, described by the Austrians as another iron-plated frigate, but by the Italians as a gunboat, caught fire and presently blew up. *Four Italian iron-clads closed with the Austrian line-of-battle ship Kaiser, one of which she ran down, while she drove back the others.* At the end of a severe action which lasted several hours the Austrians, by their own account, were victorious, the Italian fleet was repulsed and compelled to put back to Ancona, and Lissa was relieved. The *Kaiser* lost her foremost and bowsprit, and had twenty-two killed and eight-two wounded, but the squadron was otherwise unscathed, and was as ready for action at the end as at the beginning of the fray. The version given by the Italians does not materially differ from that of their adversary. They admit the loss of the *Re d'Italia* and *Palestro*, and merely add that the *Affondatore*, on board of which PERSANO had hoisted his flag, bore down upon the Austrian Admiral's ship and carried away its stern, and that, upon the Italians collecting their forces for a decisive stroke, the Austrians fell back and took shelter behind the neighboring Island of Lesina. On the ground of having been left in possession of the scene of action, Admiral PERSANO claims the advantage. He also states that the loss of the enemy was considerable, and that the commander and crew of the *Palestro* refused to leave their vessel when she was on fire. By the Austrian account it would seem as if all on board the *Palestro* and the *Re d'Italia* had perished; but the Italian bulletins assure us that nearly all the crew of the *Re d'Italia* were saved by the *Vittorio Emmanuele*. The news that one Austrian man-of-war and two steamers had been sunk by the Italian artillery is unofficial. It is added in the Austrian report that the Italians three times attempted a landing at Comissa, on the western coast of the Island of Lissa, but were in every instance repulsed by the garrison.

Whatever divergence may be observed in the telegrams from Vienna and Florence, there seems to be no doubt that the Italians had the worst of the encounter, and although the negotiations for peace are by no means so far advanced as to take from them all hope of retrieving their honor by a new appeal to arms, it may well be doubted whether Admiral TEGHETOFF, who has given as much proof of discretion as of valor, when need called for it, will afford them another opportunity of meeting him in the open sea, by again leaving his safe anchorage.

THE LONDON REFORM RIOTS.

Detailed Report of the Hyde Park Demonstration.

From the London Daily News, July 21.

The reform meeting in Hyde Park, promised by the Reform League, and threatened with suppression by police notices, and a Ministerial statement from Mr. WALPOLE in the House of Commons, which was held last evening, by the wanton interference of the police was made an occasion of disorder and even bloodshed. From about 3 o'clock in the afternoon till after midnight the fashionable localities around Hyde Park were disturbed by scenes happily not often witnessed in this city. The beautiful park, at a season of the year when its charms are at their full, was closed with every demonstration of hostility against the people, to whom it was supposed to belong; and its broad walks and green sward were taken possession of by the civil and military authorities. As will be seen from the following account, the good humor and enthusiasm which prevailed during the earlier part of the evening changed to considerable violence, under which property was destroyed, and life and limb endangered. As there is an important question affecting public rights involved in the occurrence, legal proceedings will immediately be taken respecting it.

Early yesterday afternoon a notice was extensively posted throughout London, signed by Sir RICHARD MAYNE, stating that Hyde Park gates would be closed to the public at 5 o'clock. The Committee of the Reform League met to conclude their arrangements, and an earnest resolve was expressed not to abandon what they considered their clear line of duty. As published in previous reports, minute orders had been issued to the branches in different parts of the metropolis, directing the time, place and manner of assembling, and urging in the strongest terms the necessity of keeping order and exercising the utmost forbearance. The numerous processions were to march with banners and music to the Marble Arch, where properly-appointed persons on their behalf would demand admittance, if necessary. So early as 3 o'clock crowds were assembling in Hyde Park and the adjacent streets, and by 5 o'clock thousands were standing near the chief entrances. When large bodies of

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

Interesting Correspondence Between Mayor Monroe and Gen. Baird.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1866.

The following correspondence, made public for the first time this afternoon, has already been mentioned in my telegraphic dispatches, and I now forward it in full:

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS,
City Hall, Wednesday, July 25, 1866.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Baird, Commanding, etc.:

GENERAL—A body of men, claiming to be members of the Convention of 1864, and whose avowed object is to subvert the municipal and State governments, will, I learn, assemble in this city Monday next.

The laws and ordinances of the city, which my oath of office makes obligatory upon me to see faithfully executed, declares all assemblies calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility unlawful, and, as such, to be dispersed by the Mayor, and the participants held responsible for violating the same.

It is my intention to disperse this unlawful assembly, if found within the corporate limits of the city, by arresting the members thereof and holding them accountable to existing municipal law, provided they meet without the sanction of the military authorities.

I will esteem it a favor, General, if, at your earliest convenience, you will inform me whether this projected meeting has your approbation, so that I may act accordingly.

I am, General, very respectfully,
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Thursday, July 26, 1866.

Hon. John T. Monroe, Mayor of the City of New-Orleans:

SIR: I have received your communication of the 25th inst., informing me that a body of men, claiming to be members of the Convention of 1864, whose avowed object is to subvert the present municipal and State Governments, is about to assemble in this city, and regarding this assemblage as one of those described in the law as calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility, and, therefore, unlawful, you believe it to be your duty, and that it is your intention to disperse this unlawful assembly, if found within the corporate limits of the city, by arresting the members thereof and holding them accountable to the existing municipal laws, provided they meet without the sanction of the military authorities.

You also inquire whether this projected meeting has my approbation, so that you may act accordingly.

In reply, I have the honor to state that the assemblage to which you refer has not, so far as I am aware, the sanction or approbation of any military authority for its meeting.

I presume the gentlemen composing it have never asked for such authority to meet, as the military commanders, since I have been in the State, have held themselves strictly aloof from all interference with the political movements of the citizens of Louisiana. For my own part I have carefully refrained from any expression of opinion upon either side of the many questions relating to the reconstruction of the State Government. When asked if I intended to furnish the Convention with a military guard, I have replied, "No; the Mayor of the city and his police will amply protect its sittings." If these persons assemble, as you say is intended, it will be, I presume, in virtue of the universally conceded right of all loyal citizens of the United States to meet peaceably and discuss freely questions concerning their civil government, a right which is not restricted by the fact that the movement proposed might terminate in a change of existing institutions.

If the assemblage in question has the legal right to remodel the State Government, it should be protected in so doing; if it has not, then its members must be looked upon simply as a harmless pleasantry, to which no one ought to object. As to your conception of the duty imposed by your oath of office I regret to differ with you entirely. I cannot understand how the Mayor of a city can undertake to decide so important and delicate a question as the legal authority upon which a convention, claiming to represent the people of an entire State, bases its action.

This doubtless will, in due time, be properly decided upon by the legal branch of the United States Government. At all events, the Governor of the State would seem to be more directly called upon to take the initiative in a step of this kind if it was proper and necessary. What we most want at the present time is the maintenance of perfect good order and the suppression of violence. If, when you speak of the projected meeting as one calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility, I am to understand that you regard the number of persons who differ in opinion from those who will constitute it as so large and the lawlessness of their character so well established that you doubt the ability of your small force of police to control them, you have in such case only to call upon me and I will render to you assistance from the troops now present in the city but, if necessary, the entire force which it may be in my power to assemble, either upon the land or on the water. Lawless violence must be suppressed, and in this connection the recent order of the Lieutenant-General, designed for the prosecution of rebels in the United States, deserves careful consideration. It imposes high obligations for military interference to protect those who, having violated no ordinance of the State, are engaged in peaceful avocations.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. BAIRD, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.,
Commanding Department of Louisiana.

Letter From Hon. John T. Monroe to Major-Gen. Baird.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, Friday, July 31, 1866.

Major-Gen. Baird, Commanding, &c.

SIR—At a late hour last evening, after perfect quiet had been restored in this city through the unassisted efforts of the Municipal Police, the following order from you was placed in my hands by Gen. KAUTZ:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, July 30, 1866.

General Orders, No. 60.

In consequence of the notorious and unlawful proceedings of to-day, Martial Law is proclaimed in the City of New-Orleans. Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. V. KAUTZ is appointed Military Governor of the City. His City Hall will be his headquarters in the City Hall, and his orders will be minutely obeyed in every particular.

All civil functionaries will report at once to Gen. KAUTZ, and will be guided by him with regard to such duties as they may be hereafter required to perform.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Ge.. A. BAIRD.
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
First Lieut. Acting Ass't.-Adjt.-Gen.

Without attempting to dispute your power to carry this order into effect, I must, nevertheless, express my profound astonishment that you should have thought proper to take so extraordinary a step at a moment when none of those exigencies existed which have been supposed to palliate the assumption by a military officer of control over civil functionaris and the civil authority. The aid of the military would have been gladly received by me for the purpose of repressing violence, at the time when such intervention was needed; but I am at a loss to conceive by what authority or with what object it is made to assume the form of a virtual suppression of that civil authority which, we have always been taught to believe, it is the principal duty of military officers in this country to sustain and enforce. If I am to understand, from the words of your order, that it is your desire to prevent a recurrence of the "notorious and unlawful proceedings" of yesterday, I would most respectfully suggest that your release of all the rioters and their accessories, who had been arrested by the police, the first act of your administration of martial law is not well calculated to accomplish your object.

In conclusion, General, as the duties of my office are strictly defined by statute, and as they are purely of a civil character, I beg leave to decline reporting to any military authority for instructions. I am but too painfully conscious that in military affairs I could offer no assistance to your officers in conducting the city administration under the code of martial law. Until the civil authority is restored I must, therefore, decline to act as Mayor of New-Orleans.

Respectfully, JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

Dispatch from J. Ad. Rozier.

Mr. KING, editor of the New-Orleans *Times* telegraphs as follows to that paper:

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 30—9:30 P. M.

J. AD. ROZIER and myself had an interview with the President, according to appointment, at 8 this evening. He read my dispatches from your city, and I found that he was fully informed in regard to the riot in New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 30, 1866.

To J. N. Lea:

Just called on the President with RING, editor of the *Times*. The President will send a dispatch to the Attorney-General to put down all disturbances of the public peace, suppress any assemblage of persons getting up, any pretended government, and call on the military authorities for aid.

All is right and bright. Publish this in the *Times*.
J. AD. ROZIER.

Military Commission.

From the New-Orleans Times.

Gen. BAIRD has ordered a Military Commission to investigate and report upon all the facts connected with the recent disturbances in New-Orleans. It has not yet met, and when it does, the sessions will be public, and the testimony elicited will not be published, probably, until the result is announced.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 31, 1866.
(Extract.)

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 161.—1. A Board of Commissioned Officers is hereby appointed to convene at these Headquarters at 9 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, Aug. 1, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon all facts connected with the recent disturbances in this city.

The said Board shall have power to examine witnesses upon oath, and take such proofs, orally or in writing, upon the subject matter of investigation as they may deem expedient, and they will return the same, together with their reports, to these headquarters.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Brevet Major-Gen. J. A. MOWER, United States Army.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. S. M. QUINCY, United States Volunteers.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. IRVING GREGG, United States Army.
Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE BALDY, Sixty-fifth United States Colored Infantry, is appointed Recorder for the Board.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. A. BAIRD.
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
First Lieutenant, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Comments of the Press.

THE PRESIDENT'S DISPATCH.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

To appreciate the exact force of the President's dispatch to Attorney-General HARDIN, we must understand the circumstances in which it originated, and the objects for which it was written.

Among the plans of the orderly portion of the community for putting down the schemes of the revolutionary cabal was that of having them indicted by the Grand Jury of the First District Court, and arrested by State process.

In the management of such a case, the Attorney-General is the proper officer of the State, and the more proper in this case, because he is elected by the people of the State, and is a fixed part of the State administration, as its legal adviser, to the Governor is as the Executive. Mr. HARDIN, therefore, with all the other members of the State administration, is opposed to the Radical movement, and by the countenance given to it by the Governor. To the fact of this prominence as the Attorney-General, and to the President's evident approval of his course, it is due that a communication is addressed to him directly, which in the ordinary forms of intercourse would have been sent through the Governor.

In taking the contemplated step against the knot of conventionists, it was important to know what course would be taken by the commanding General. Would he permit the State process to be served, or would he use his military position to protect the members of the disorderly body from arrest.

We cannot give the details of the correspondence and interviews in which it was sought to obtain an assurance that the military would not protect these persons against the State writs, and to learn whether it would assist in preserving order against the organized resistance which began to be anticipated, but not to the degree in which it developed itself on Monday. It is sufficient to say that it was thought of the highest expediency to obtain an assurance from the President of the United States that the military should hold themselves in readiness to aid the civil authorities in enforcing law.

This is the signification of the President's dispatch—not conferring, as some have inconsiderately imagined, any extraordinary authority upon the Attorney-General, but simply pledging to him the support of the United States in executing the functions of his office against riotous demonstrations.

The dispatch has its chief importance in the determined stand taken by the President against the whole Radical scheme of extemporizing a fraudulent Constitution by force of the obsolete Convention of 1864. All that the people of Louisiana desire is contained in the President's urgent counsel, that the people shall be consulted before any change is made in the Constitution of this State, and his warning that every change shall be made only by delegates fresh from the people.

It is fortunate that the President can find besides, in the military character of the dead Convention, the authority to designate its functions as closed, and all attempts to give them vitality to be acts tending to usurpation. It makes a judgment from which there is no possibility of successful appeal to the projected lawlessness, and it extinguishes forever every hope which the leaders in this conspiracy may have entertained of pushing their mad schemes through, before the regular action of the State Government, through its legislative powers, could come into play and disarm them. It is a deliverance for which we have a new cause of thankfulness to the energy and fidelity to constitutional rights of President JOHNSON.

The True Origin of the Convention] Plot

From the New Orleans Picayune.

There is not an honest or intelligent citizen at all acquainted with the characters and antecedents of the main instigators of the revolutionary and incendiary plot, which produced the terrible scenes of yesterday, who does not know that the real and controlling motive of these reckless and unprincipled men was to regain offices and patronage which they had lost since the close of the war, and by means of which they had raised themselves from poverty and obscurity to comparative wealth and partisan notoriety. It should not be imagined for a moment that they were of the class of honest fanatics, sincere believers in any of the doctrines or ideas advocated by them; that they had ever before manifested any honest sympathy or concern for the freedmen. The few in our city who have some claims to consistency and sincerity, in such ideas and feelings, had no part in this scheme. The leading actors were men who before the war were of utter insignificance, and would never have emerged therefrom in any peaceful, respectable community. Many of them were renegades from the Confederate cause.

During the excitement of the war they managed to get the most lucrative offices of the State and City, and the Convention of 1864 was a prolific source of profit to them. The Sheriffalty of New-Orleans, the State Auditorship, the offices of the Second District Court, (one of the most lucrative offices in the State,) that of Printer, Register of Votes, &c., had all been appropriated by the parties who, having been displaced from these offices on the return of peace—displaced by their own Union friends—immediately became very much dissatisfied with the progress of affairs, and have ever since kept up an incessant agitation about the violence of the rebels and the wrongs of the poor negro. The violence and wrongs which really troubled them were their exclusion from office, and their return to their normal state of merited obscurity.

This whole Convention revival scheme was got up by these men. It had not the support of five hundred white men in the city or State. Unfortunately, however, the glib and hypocritical demagogues succeeded in making a number of the poor deluded, unsophisticated freedmen believe that they were their friends, and that it was in their behalf in defence that this plot was conceived and was to be carried out.

And this is the true history of the origin and purpose of this whole nefarious plot to overturn the Government of the State, and which has brought upon a city, which, at the time of its origination, was perfectly peaceful, quiet and law-abiding, the horrors of a bloody riot, and the unmerited humiliation of martial law.

Charge of Judge Abel to the Grand Jury Thereon.

Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 2.

No report has yet come from the Grand Jury, but another charge from Judge ABEL has been given, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

"The riot which occurred here on Monday last, has filled the breast of every considerate member of society with sorrow for the untimely fate of so many of our fellow beings. The cause of the riot has no parallel."

After proving the illegality of the proceedings of the members of the 1864 Convention, the Judge says: "With these facts existing, it could not be supposed that any people could submit to have their fundamental law altered in any particular without their consent, and I do not hesitate to say that there is not a town, city or State throughout the length and breadth of these United States, that could or would submit to have their charter or Constitution altered, without warrant of law or consent of the people to be governed. Yet, gentlemen, in the face of these stubborn facts, and the material consequences that would grow out of them, a few weeks ago it was announced by thirty or forty of the late Convention, that in secret conclave and afterward in the journals of the city, that they intended to meet on the 30th inst., for the purpose of altering the very Constitution that they have made, and under which the most of them held office. Further; by reference to the proceedings of the Convention you will perceive that these very men had power to grant the right of franchise to colored people. They had entire control of the Convention, and why not spare the blood of these unfortunate men, if guided by patriotic motives? At the time advertised for the meeting of these men, freedmen assembled in large numbers with demonstrations tending to riot. Members of the late Convention, to the number of twenty-five or thirty, proceeded to Mechanics Hall and attempted to organize it. At this time it appears but little or no trouble had occurred, and I think it most likely, but for a misunderstanding between our military and civil authorities, the riot would have been at this point suppressed.

After destroying riots and unlawful assemblies, the Judge said:

I charge you, gentlemen, if any of these offences have been committed, all who shall have made or knowingly assisted are guilty as principals, and as such are liable for all criminal consequences, if any murder or other felony was committed. All present countenancing, abetting, assisting and aiding in the execution of any unlawful purpose are guilty as principals, and all who counseled, hired or procured it to be done, but absent at the committal, are guilty as accessories before the fact."

The Alleged Rebel Flags—The Military.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 5, 1866.

Telegrams from New-Orleans deny that Confederate flags were raised in that city during the riot—that Gov. WELLS has either been arrested or is dead—or that the telegraph office is in the hands of rebels who tamper with and withhold unfavorable news.

It is stated in a well-informed letter from New-Orleans, that the leaders and members of the Convention counted confidently on the aid of the military in the city to secure them against assault or interference, and it was only about noon of Monday, just as the Convention was about to assemble, that the fact became known that the military would support the civil authorities in their own measures with reference to the meeting. The disappointment felt was very great, and even before the disturbance had commenced, it was agreed among the members that the Convention would have to be abandoned.

New-Orleans Riot—Incidents of the Outbreak—Statement of W. R. Fish—The Wounded.

From the New-Orleans Times, Aug. 1.

Three live men were found among the supposed dead bodies. The prisoners who were employed in removing them discovered that the vital spark still existed in two of the supposed dead, and the third made the gratifying discovery himself. Being jerked rather roughly from the vehicle to the ground, the sudden shock had the effect of reviving him. The poor fellow sat up, rubbed his eyes in astonishment, and no sooner did he arrive at anything like a conclusion as to his exact whereabouts than he started to his feet and made tracks for the Freedman's Hospital, apparently determined that his death should not be accelerated by premature burial. He left his boots behind—one of the prisoners thinking poor Sambo's pilgrimage was over, had taken the liberty of making an exchange.

STATEMENT OF W. R. FISH.

W. R. FISH, a former member of the Convention, stated publicly, in the Mayor's office, that the conduct of the Police was excellent, that they behaved nobly, and that he owed his life to their excellent management and discipline.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 31, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Times:

The statement published in your evening edition of today attributed to me is untrue. What I said of the Police, is that certain members thereof, viz.: Corporal KENNEDY, WM. CARR and Mr. BULLOSA, and some others, whose names I would gladly mention if I knew them, had saved my life. To them I owe a debt of gratitude which I shall always cheerfully acknowledge; but far be it from me to extenuate, much less to extol, the conduct of their companions who, with aimed revolvers, threatened my life.
W. R. FISH.

STATEMENT OF N. C. SNETHEN.

Mr. N. C. SNETHEN, an eye witness of the whole affair, stated that the negroes were in every instance, at the outset, the instigators of the riot.

DEATH OF CAPT. LOUP.

Among those known to be killed is Capt. LOUP, formerly of the First New-Orleans (Union) regiment. He was mustered out of service about two months ago, and on Monday went to the Mechanics' Institute, and was appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the ex-Convention.

He was there furnished the names of Mr. JOHN FONCELL and other "absent members," with instructions to arrest and bring them to the place of assemblage, and had started upon his mission, when, becoming [illegible] with him to avoid the procession, shot [illegible] that Capt. LOUP fell dead. But in the latter of this paragraph was the spot at the time, it is his opinion that no person can positively and truthfully assert by whom the deed was perpetrated.

We understand that Col. TISDALE, who commanded the regiment to which Capt. LOUP belonged, is making arrangements to have the remains properly interred.

THE MAN WITH THE LIGHT WAGON.

During the continuance of the riot on Monday an old man with a light spring wagon and gray horse did good service in carrying off the wounded.

We saw him take off Policeman OWEN KIERNAN, shot badly in the head, another Policeman shot in the leg and a boy shot in the leg. We learn that he carried to their homes several other wounded policemen and citizens. These casualties have not been included in the lists heretofore published.

THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

We yesterday visited the Governor's office, in the Mechanics' Institute building, and found Major N. C. SNETHEN, Private Secretary to Gov. WELLS, pursuing the even tenor of his way, and none the worse for the excitement of the previous day. Not a scrap of paper, or article of furniture, was disturbed in these rooms, although several prominent members of the Convention took refuge therein, and were removed by the police unharmed. This is doubtless owing to the fact that no pistols were fired from the windows, or other offensive demonstrations made.

The Fisk and State libraries, and we believe every other room, except the one in which the ex-convention met, escaped molestation.

The Governor called at his office yesterday, and remained a few minutes, when he again took his departure. It seems that on Monday evening the Governor sent to Gen. BAIRD for a guard to protect his house, but the message was received at so late an hour that the troops could not be sent; and consequently the fact is clearly proven that the Governor was perfectly safe without military protection.

THE POLICE.

The operations of the police on Monday, during the night and on Tuesday were solely confined to the restoration of public order, so seriously, terribly disturbed by the late usurpation and consequent bloodshed. The public mind is still in a state of excitement, and while in this condition apt to magnify very ordinary matters into proofs of something more serious. There were flying rumors about that a serious affray had occurred in the Third District, but it turned out to be a very small matter, ending in the arrest of four ruffianly negroes, who with as many revolvers made themselves into a self-constituted police on Claiborne-street and were arrested. The arrest of an old negro man by a Police officer—a slight matter—gave rise to considerable excitement opposite Jackson-square. As the officer was bringing him in a squad of colored soldiers desired to relieve the Policeman of his charge and convey the prisoner to the Freedmen's Bureau. The Policeman insisted on bringing in his prisoner, and did so. While the discussion between the Policeman and the squad was going on, a crowd—a mob or near three hundred persons thronged around the parties. Rumor quick flying, traveled up Chartres-street that a big riot was going on at Jackson-square, and some one declared he heard a cannon fired, while another corroborated it and said he had seen the piece go down the levee—cannoniers at a double-quick. In few minutes all was quiet.

A fight between two negroes took place on Claiborne-street. The officer blew his whistle, the men rallied just in time to see the combatants slope. Lieut. MANNING received information that an undue amount of arms, and more than the law allows, were secreted in a house on Derbigny, between Maine and Philip-streets. He was directed to make affidavit, call for a search warrant, and with the same seize the arms. He accomplished his mission. The four armed negroes who formed a line on Claiborne-street with drawn revolvers were arrested by the squad of Police under command of Sergeant BROOKS. Preparations were made for sleeping quarters by the Police, and they were put under a military *régime* last night.

THE COMING CROPS.

Condition of the Crops.

From the Latest Report of the Agricultural Department.

Wheat.—The prospect at the date of the last report was for about three-fourths of a crop. Later returns uniformly favor a higher estimate. Nowhere are material injuries reported from rust, insects or storms; day by day improvement has been noted in the tillering shoots, in the length and development of the heads, and in the size and plumpness of the grain.

Spring wheat has been reported in fine condition throughout the country, falling below an average only in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. In half the States it is above the average, and in Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas and Nebraska, showing from one to ten per cent. more than an average.

In view of the poor quality of last year's wheat, and the superior excellence of the present crop, it is reasonable to expect as large a supply of bread as last year, and of better quality.

As was expected, the gloom embodied in the lamentations of June and the straggling stalks of wheat, as they struggled upward in early Spring, was measurably dispelled under the influence of fine weather in the closing days of May and in the month of June. It was expected for several reasons. There is a natural tendency to a little exaggeration in expressing one's disappointment in such cases, as sometimes happens that farmers seed too heavily in rich soil. These stalks with ample "elbow-room" grew stout and heavy; their roots had abundant nourishment, and a vigorous tillering commenced. This is another of the ways in which it is shown how "nature abhors a vacuum" and seeks to fill it. Alderman MECHI, in England, has carried experiments in the art of seeding to a degree that would prove a ruinous excess in this country, especially with our careless culture, though he claims fifty bushels of wheat per acre from a half peck of seed. But our correspondents report, concerning these straggling stalks, that they reverse the national motto, *E Pluribus Unum*, and produce many from one, and the berries are heavier, the heads longer, and the farmers are happily disappointed in the harvesting.

In Indiana County, Pennsylvania, it is said, "The backward season makes harvest ten days later than usual, and gives the weevil a chance to work upon it."

Deterioration of Seed.—A correspondent in Washington County, Maryland, referring to the enemies of wheat in his region, adds: "In addition to these enemies, a formidable difficulty arises from the repeated sowing for years of the same variety of seed on the same soil, in the same locality. Each variety of wheat seems to do well here for a series of eight or ten years, then it seems to languish and become more liable to injury from the Hessian fly, the rust, or smut, &c. Whether the decension in the crop in 1861 was owing to the fact that each variety of wheat exhausts so much of some particular constituent of the soil that it can no longer flourish as it first, or whether the wheat deteriorates from neglect, inattention, or mismanagement of the farmer, I am unable to determine. Prior to 1836 our farmers had used varieties which failed in a few years to make a remunerative yield. Soon after, some wheat was imported from the Mediterranean, which for some ten to twenty years was cultivated here almost exclusively. In 1858 the crop failed almost entirely. The Lancaster wheat was then introduced, and has been successfully cultivated ever since. Now, even that Lancaster has suffered much from fly; some also from rust. The seed-time last Fall we had a dry spell, so that wheat came up badly. That which was sown first and came up well was damaged by fly; the later sown was injured by rust. We estimate our crop this year to be about a fair crop; that sown in the fall and harvested early is good; the later wheat was injured by rust."

Early Wheat.—Many correspondents call attention to the necessity for seed wheat that matures early, and thus escapes rust and the ravages of insects. One in Indiana deems it essential to success in wheat-growing, and says where it is achieved "it is the great desideratum. Tens of millions of dollars might be saved to the country by the dissemination of a species ripening reliably ten days earlier than the average. May it not be attained on the principle of selection by which improvement in species is effected in vegetable and animal life? Who will essay the improvement?

Injuries.—Some farmers maintain that wheat was killed by a heavy sleet in midwinter, continuing five weeks. Others say that it was alive after that date, but was killed by cold, dry weather in March.

In some parts of Kentucky the injury is attributed to excessive and sudden rains, and severe cold weather, and sudden freezing after heavy rains.

In Missouri the fly are reported as limited.

The only injuries noticed in Kansas have resulted from the overflow of valleys by heavy rains, in some localities doing essential damage.

From Harrison County, Ind., comes a statement that there was less than an inch of snow during the entire season. There was much rain instead.

A correspondent in Johnson County, Ind., attributes the failure of Winter wheat, in connection with this lack of snow and excess of moisture, to the bad seed. The wheat of last year was generally poor, in some localities notoriously so; it did not make good bread and it could not be expected to possess sufficient vitality to produce a vigorous growth, capable of resisting alternate freezing and thawing.

On the eastern shore of Maryland a correspondent reports that the crop "was injured by hard freezing when wet in Winter, and by a dry, cold March."

In Newcastle County, Del., the Winter wheat suffered severely through the Winter by freezing and thawing, but the Spring months have been unusually favorable for that grain, and it has recovered wonderfully, especially where the use of phosphates was resorted to.

In Warren County, in Northwestern Pennsylvania, it is reported: "Although the Winter was cold, with but little snow, I never saw Winter wheat come out better." Among these highlands, the uniform cold of the season protected wheat from the calamities endured in the milder and more fickle climate of Indiana and Western States.

Correspondents in the West refer to the extraordinary vicissitudes of climate, not only during the past Winter, but through the Spring up to the time of harvesting. In some localities it was claimed that the injury was done in the Spring by rough, cold, variable weather, which continued during April and May, leaving the grain crop in a backward, unpromising condition, when June came in with beautiful "growing weather," and all that was lost was rapidly regained, and "wheat was harvested in splendid order, and will prove a full crop,"

Statements of this character come from all sections. Thus the burden of our recent reports is a universal verdict, "better than we expected."

Quality.—The testimony from all quarters renders it certain that the quality will be excellent. An extract or two will show its general character. In Jersey county, Illinois, "the grain is unusually fine and large, and will compare favorably with the grain of 1864." A correspondent in a blighted district, who calculates upon a half crop in his county, acknowledges that its quality is superior, and admits that there will be a sufficiency for seed and bread for the home population, with ordinary prices, but that, under the stimulus of extra high prices, there will be some to send abroad. This superior excellence will not only go far to make up the difference in quantity between the crop of this year and that of 1865, (which difference is far less than was expected on the first of June,) but it will, it is believed, make even more good bread and prove of greater value than the crop of last year. Besides, there has been a saving in consumption, as the [illegible] of last year's wheat will be in [illegible]. This latter opened his eyes as to [illegible] forced me to [illegible] was now in [illegible] spoils secreted in connection with two others "pals" named DAN DOWLING and BILL BOLTON. He took me to where these two stepped and introduced me to them as an old "pal" of JACK'S. They were anxious to have me assist them on a job which they had in contemplation, but I excused myself on the plea that I hadn't my tools along. They also informed me of a big "plant" they had in Ohio, which had been spoilt by the late heavy rains. * * * * *

This morning, (July 19,) as per previous arrangement, Policeman DUVALL arrested me on a charge of burglary. I was taken handcuffed to the jail, and was searched by the officers in the presence of the prisoners. In one of my boots he found my "outside nips," (pair of nippers for turning keys on the outside.) DUVALL asked me what I did with that instrument, and when I answered that I carried it to cure my hair with, the prisoners at once "tumbled to it," and gave me a round of applause. When the search was finished I was turned inside, and received the regular punishment which is inflicted upon all "State cases" who permit themselves to be "put to rights." The punishment consisted of twenty lashes well laid on, from a piece of hose three feet long and two inches wide, and a fine of one pound of tobacco. The punishment has to be submitted to by all new comers. I also learned, before I had been among them an hour, that if I was caught stating my case to any jury, and if found guilty, would receive from ten to twenty lashes, according to the evidence. This state of affairs certainly was not flattering. But shortly afterward I learned from a girl, who lodged in an adjoining cell to mine, that it was ruleable for each girl to choose a man with whom to converse, and that neither of them would be permitted to talk with the others, under penalty. After a few hours waiting I was chosen by a girl named LIZZIE BLACK, and we at once began talking through a crevice in the wall—the only means of communication we had. She informed me that CUNNINGHAM was once her man and told her all about himself. Through this medium I learned too much for CUNNINGHAM'S good, and accordingly I would speak to him now and then when I would get him alone. He very soon discovered that I knew him, and informed me that WILLIAMS and SHIMP got him into this scrape, so that while he was in prison they could beat him out of his "whack" (share of plunder.) I asked him what kind of a "whack" did he refer to, and he said that JOHN WILLIAMS, SHIMP and himself had some goods undivided, when he and SHIMP were arrested for passing counterfeit money. WILLIAMS, he said, managed to get SHIMP bailed out, but neither of them had been to see him, and he was afraid they were going to beat him out of his share of the plunder. I told him that if he did not get his "whack" sold, he could employ counsel to clear him on the United States charge. This was all I could learn from him the first day. * * * *

To-day (the 20th) I have had another talk with CUNNINGHAM. I informed him that I had met JACK WILLIAMS at Carlisle, Illinois, a few days ago, on his way to Cincinnati, having in his possession about $800 worth of merchant tailor's goods. This "information" riled CUNNINGHAM most awfully. He jumped and swore at a frightful rate, and said he would give JACK WILLIAMS away (inform on him) and SHIMP too, if he had the opportunity. He then went on and told me that JACK and SHIMP and a man that came to Mattoon selling patent medicines with a circus, cracked T. G. REED'S store on Saturday night, June 27. The patent medicine man was to "plant" the goods near Decatur, but instead of doing so, he and WILLIAMS and SHIMP run them off somewhere else—he knew not where.

This morning (the 31st) having obtained all the information necessary, I resigned my position at the jail and again took up quarters at the Oriental. I first, however, taking a bath and getting rid of the lice that I contracted in the jail. Just as I was emerging from the hotel, after breakfast, the first man I saw was JACK WILLIAMS, going along with an umbrella pulled down over his face. I "piped" him off to a house on Putnam-street, about three-fourths of a square from the Oriental, and watched about until it was quite dark, then I crawled up to one of the side windows, and, looking in, discovered two men—one was JACK, and the other answered to the description of SHIMP —eating supper on a dry goods box. I immediately started back to Cincinnati and obtained warrants for their arrest, and in company with three officers went to the house. Stationing two officers at the rear of the house with DUVALL, I went to the front door and rapped. SHIMP opened the door and we entered, arresting the inmates—SHIMP, WILLIAMS and MRS. SHIMP—and afterward searched and found all of MR. REED'S goods boxed up and ready for shipment. I also found a counterfeit $50 note in SHIMP'S pocket, and five more of the same character and denomination in his trunk.

We will now take up the narrative where Mr. BAKER broke off. After arresting the parties named, he conveyed them to jail, and there had them detained until the necessary authority could be obtained from the Governor for their transmission to Illinois. When this was obtained, they were taken to Springfield, where they are now lying awaiting trial.

Mr. BAKER, after disposing of his prisoners at Springfield, returned to Indianapolis, and upon searching in the house where he made the arrest, succeeded in unearthing over twenty-two thousand dollars of counterfeit United States greenbacks and postal currency.

Mr. BAKER is deserving of great praise for the perseverence, energy and shrewdness he displayed in bringing to justice this really dangerous gang of burglars and counterfeiters. The citizens of Mattoon, in particular, will be thankful to him and to Messrs. TURTLE & CO., for ridding their community of what had become almost a pestilence.

UNDER THE SEA.

The Proposed Tunnel Between England and France.

From the Railway News.

The first serious attempt to grapple with the difficulties attendant on carrying out of such a work was made by M. THOMÉ DE GAMOND, who in 1857 presented to the Emperor of the French an elaborate study on the whole question, and proposed the construction of a tunnel from Dover to Cape Grisnez, accompanying his report with plans and detailed drawings of the proposed work, and geological charts of the bed of the channel. M. GAMOND surveyed not less than six routes across the Channel. One was from Dungeness to Boulogne, a second from Dungeness to Cape Grisnez, a third and fourth from Dover to Cape Grisnez, a fifth from Ness Corner to Calais, and a sixth from Ness Corner to Cape Blanches. After very mature considerations, of five years' work in which it is not necessary to discuss, mainly of a geological character, M. GAMOND selected a spot between Folkstone and Dover, at a place called Eastware, as the point of departure from the English coast, and Cape Grisnez as the terminus on the French side. He proposed the construction of a tunnel arched in stone, the external arc of which was 8½ metres, or 29 feet 3 inches in radius, and 7 metres, or 22 feet 9 inches in height. In the lower part of the work he proposed a conduit for the drainage of the tunnel, and above this a solid road to be constructed for two lines of railway. On each side of the conduit, and beneath the footpath for pedestrians, for those who were willing to make the voyage from Dover to Calais on foot. It was suggested that a second tunnel might be superimposed on the first, so that there might be a division of the goods and passenger traffic, which it was calculated would be so great as to take a thousand passengers per hour of a single roadway; but, as the cost of the work would be very considerably enhanced, Mr. GAMOND very considerately proposed to leave to posterity the work of providing any additional accommodation which our descendents might require. On the English side the tunnel would be entered at the Interneau approach of about 3½ miles in length, passing along St. Mary's, Dover, and descending to Eastware, at a spot where it passed under the present railway between Dover and Folkstone. At this point it would join the great submarine tunnel in the midst of a colossal tower forming the first tier station. On the French side there would be a similar approach of about five miles in length, starting from Rouger Barnes, at the foot of Bazinghen, near Marquise, and descending toward Cape Grisnez, where the great tunnel would be approached in the same manner as on the opposite coast. The tunnel would have branches connecting it, of course, with the Northern of France Railway, going in one direction toward Boulogne and Ambleteuse, and in the other to the Calais portion of the Northern Railway. At Grisnez communication would be provided with the tunnel by a descent through a tower of 175 feet 6 inches in height, or rather in depth, and at Eastware by one a little less than 100 feet deep. The section of these towers presented its largest area in length of 335 feet, and in its smaller a diameter of 150 feet. These towers would serve not merely as approaches to the tunnel when completed, but as points by which the excavated material could be raised during the process of construction, and for ventilating shafts. About midway between the two coasts, and on a shoal or bank known as Varne, would be established another large tower, connected with the tunnel at a depth below the surface of the water of 284 feet. This tower would be a station in mid-channel, communicating with the tunnel by an easy spiral staircase. The tower would be surmounted by an observatory and a large reflecting light. The interior diameter of this colossal tower was at first proposed to be 351 feet. Around the outer part of the tower would be built up, by casting earth into the sea, a large island, inclosing docks and supporting extensive warehouses and quays, when the tower had risen in the form of a star, and it whole area, as proposed, was seventeen hectares, of which seven were inclosed as a port or dock, having a northern and southern entrance through openings left in the quay walls. Great importance was attached by M. GAMOND to the construction of this island, which he proposed for loading and unloading vessels running between England and France and the various countries of the world. The able engineer expressed doubts as to the sufficiency of one of the communicating towers as originally proposed, and suggested that it should be enlarged so as to have a floating area of nearly 300, and its shortest 100 metres in length, and if this could be adopted it would be possible to have the spiral accents of sufficiently easy gradients to admit of the railway carriages and trucks passing up and down between the quays of the dock and the tunnel below. The island to be built up in the sea was made up of 13 "ilots," or small islands of strata rising one above the other until the surface was reached; the lower one containing 1,069,320 cubic metres of earth, and the upper one 57,500 cubic metres. The inclination or shape of the whole work formed an angle of 35 degrees. The tunnel would pass below the great island at a depth of 22 metres, or 71 feet 6 inches. During the process of construction 12 shafts would be provided between the land on either side. The traveller descending the immense tower from l'Etoile de Varne, or the station of the submarine railway, would find himself in a region of perpetual day, for thousands of jets of gas spread over the deep vault, or numerous electric lights, would drive darkness and gloom out of the huge tunnel.

It is scarcely possible to form an adequate idea of the enormous character of the works proposed by this eminent engineer. The island and docks to be constructed midway in the Channel would require more than 5,000,000 cubic metres of earth to be thrown into the sea. The intermediate shafts would absorb something like 10,000,000 of cubic metres, and the quantity of earth to be excavated in the submarine tunnel, of the dimensions already quoted, would scarcely be less than the total of the two quantities already given. Add to these, however, something like 10 miles of tunnel, on the two sides of the Channel, required for communication on the land side, and we may be formed of the magnitude of the undertaking. A better flight of genius or imagination perhaps never made than that of the sower in the midst of the Channel of 656 feet in diameter—a tunnel wide enough to lower into the depths below the great Eastern steamship, and much taller than the monument. The geological character of the formation was carefully examined by M. GAMOND, and declared to be most favorable for the construction of the work. The estimated cost of the whole work was 170,000,000 of francs, or rather less than £7,000,000; of this amount the construction of the tunnel itself would absorb 112,000,000f., the remainder being required for the approaches, stations and docks. The whole work would be completed in six years. We are by no means sanguine that the plan of M. GAMOND will ever be carried out; but certainly the plan of converting our island into a peninsula by means of a submarine isthmus is one within the range of the engineering science and mechanical appliances of the present day. The grave and practical question, "Will it pay?" involves the consideration of other and totally different questions.

Car Fares.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article, of to-day, on the above subject is just; but does not sufficiently exhibit the railroad company's extortion nor the public patience. Let us look at an individual

dence in the preventive measures pursued by the Board of Health in these cities.

All the cities and villages with which the Metropolitan District has daily communication are yet spared from the epidemic, except Philadelphia, Troy, Schenectady and Cincinnati have reported a few cases. Elizabeth City justly claims to have exterminated the infection of cholera by cleansing and prompt sanitary and medical care of the sick, and an unlimited use of coal tar and iron antiseptants. East Morrisania and some other villages in the neighborhood have begun to give proofs of the presence of cholera, but up to the present date the epidemic has not become general, even in New-York and Brooklyn, or such evidence of such general infection as to warrant any embarrassing restraint upon the commerce and the usual course of travel and trade.

Philadelphia confesses the presence of the epidemic, and its daily list is nearly half that of New-York. Its sanitary authorities fail to trace the origin to us. In Troy and Schenectady the same is reported to us, and we need not expect that the dissemination of cholera to other cities and districts will be very distinctly traced to New-York. Much yet remains to be learned, and whatever we know of the agency of the choleraic diarrhœa in disseminating the epidemic only renders it improbable that all the facts relating to this agency will usually be ascertained. In Boston, Poughkeepsie, Rahway, Baltimore, and wherever we have known of a fatal case of cholera in a person journeying from New-York, there has been prompt and skillful care of the sick, and all known elements of cholera infection, local and personal.

The ravages of the epidemic in the military barracks on Tybee Island, at Galveston, and in the public institutions in our midst, teach a lesson never to be forgotten. And in the midst of these events sanitary science still proffers definite methods of protection which no enlightened community can be justified in neglecting. The general hope and belief that the epidemic will not become widespread in the United States this year should not lead any city, village or family to postpone sanitary cleansing and the necessary health regulations.

Thorough sanitary preparations in every community now will not only give immunity from cholera during the months of Autumn, but will prove the best barrier against its occurrence next year. The cholera poison can survive over Winter, and there is great danger that the neglect of sanitary organization and preventive measures now will be rewarded by fatal outbreaks of the epidemic at unusual periods this Fall or next Spring.

A record of the mortuary of the epidemic will be submitted to you, for the use of the Board, week by week, until it has ceased to prevail in our country. The summary of facts relating to preventive measures, to-day commenced, may also receive attention.

Respectfully,

E. HARRIS, M. D.,
Corresponding Secretary M. B. H.

CHOLERA.

The Official Bulletins—Curious Document—Vital Statistics.

The dreaded malady has been completely localized in Brooklyn, and is now quarantined within the limits of the Twelfth Ward. Nearly all the inmates of the public institutions were transferred to tents, on Sunday, and the work of removal was completed yesterday morning. A marked change for the better was at once observed. In this City, as it was in the beginning so it was yesterday. The disease manifested itself only among the dwellers in ill-ventilated or unclean apartments, or in the neighborhood where the drainage is defective. The proceedings of the Board of Health at yesterday's special meeting, reported in another column, will show the public what measures the authorities are taking.

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL NEW-YORK BULLETIN.

1. JAMES SANDS, aged 13, native of Ireland, taken ill at No. 235 West Twenty-sixth-street, Sunday morning, and died in the afternoon.

2. ROBERT MARSHALL, aged 21, born in New-York, a mechanic, suffered from diarrhœa on Saturday, at No. 78 Lewis-street; Sunday he visited some friends at No. 132 Clinton-place, where he fell into collapse of cholera. His sister, Mrs. ANDERSON, died on Thursday last, at No. 78 Lewis-street.

3. MARY ANN DOYLE, married, native of Ireland, aged 25, after having suffered from diarrhœa for several days, passed into cholera, Sunday, at No. 64 Chatham-street, and was sent to Battery Barracks Hospital.

4. PATRICK GORMAN, aged 37, a laborer, and a native of Ireland, living at No. 246 East Fourteenth-street, sick with cholera. Particulars not given.

5. JAMES FRY, aged 38, Ireland, taken ill on Saturday. No residence given.

6. JAMES DUNN, No. 3 Stryker's Row, West Fifty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, aged 48, native of Ireland; after diarrhœa of a week's duration, passed into cholera on Friday, and died at 4:30 P. M., Sunday.

7. PATRICK CALAHAN, aged 55, Ireland, No. 37 Mulberry-street, died early on Monday morning. This is the second case in the same house.

8. DANIEL HENNESSY, living near Sixty-fourth-street and Third-avenue; taken ill of cholera on Thursday; is doing well.

9. ELIZABETH SOLLIUS, aged 35, native of Ireland, No. 200 Mott-street, after two days diarrhœa, fell into collapse Sunday, and was sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

10. ANNA HAAS, aged 49, a native of Germany, living in Sixty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, sick with cholera. Sent to Battery Barracks Hospital.

11. HENRY MCARDLE, living at No. 65 James-street, sick with cholera. Sent to Battery Barracks Hospital.

12. HENRY MANSE, aged 49, native of Germany, living at No. 58 James-street. Sick with cholera.

13. CATHERINE SMITH, No. 14 Duane-street. Sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital, sick with cholera.

14. MARTHA KOSTNER, No. 524 West Forty-fourth-street. Suffering from cholera.

15. JOHN COLLINS, living at the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue. Mild case; doing well.

16. JAMES SHIELDS, aged 13, shanty, Sixty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, died of cholera Sunday.

17. MARY SKEA, a native of Ireland, aged 46 years, was taken down by cholera at No. 27 Mulberry-street. At last reports she was doing well.

18. JEREMIAH SALLINAN, of No. 39 Mulberry-street, native of Ireland, aged 32 years, was taken down by cholera, and sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital.

19. HANNAH FITZGERALD, of No. 51 Mulberry-street, native of Ireland, aged 30 years, was taken to the Battery Barracks, suffering from cholera.

20. MARGARET FENNESSY, of No. 341 East Thirty-second-street, was prostrated by cholera at 4 o'clock on Monday morning. She is a native of Ireland, aged 76 years. When last seen, was doing well.

BATTERY HOSPITAL.

The following is yesterday morning's report of the Battery Hospital:

Remaining in Hospital at last report	16
Admitted since	6—22
Discharged	3
Died	3—16

THE OFFICIAL BROOKLYN BULLETIN.

1. ABRAHAM COLLWELL, aged 77, No. 94 Carlton-avenue; collapsed.

2. ROSE RAFFERTY, aged 28, No. 21 Canton-street, died at 12:30 A. M. Aug. 6.

3. ROSE MCNAMEE, aged 7 years, Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; in collapse.

4. KATE DARCY, northeast corner of Hicks and Luqueer streets, aged 2 years and 6 months; tending toward collapse.

5. MARY HOLMES, aged 34, Ireland, Luqueer-street, near Hamilton-avenue; collapsed.

6. JACOB PHILLIPS, aged 50; will probably recover.

7. FREDERICK MOONEY, aged 46, Germany, English Neighborhood, Flatbush, L. I.; in collapse.

8. ELIZA HILL, aged 28, No. 77 Gold-street; collapsed.

PENITENTIARY AND JAIL.

Some forty prisoners in the Penitentiary and sixty in the Jail (as was said by the TIMES yesterday) were released by District-Attorney MORRIS, on Saturday. There being no Judge in town, Ex-Judge MORRIS, after consultation, and by the advice of Gen. P. S. CROOKE, Mayor BOOTH and several Supervisors, concluded to let the prisoners go. They were all persons who had been arrested for intoxication, and whose terms would, at all events, have expired in from two to ten days. Not one of them had the slightest symptoms of cholera, and all were thoroughly cleansed and rehabilitated prior to their release. A large number of those from the Jail got as far as the next corner—a cheap liquor saloon—and were soon in such a state of intoxication that the Police were compelled to rearrest them. Yesterday morning the Justices sent a number of them back to the institution.

THE CHOLERA ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

The malady has now quite disappeared from Governor's Island there having been but one case within forty-eight hours, and only one death, and that one a man who was very much debilitated, within twenty-four hours. The men, about eleven hundred in number, are in very clean and well ventilated barracks, and every provision is made for their comfort. The officers are in tents. Only six deaths have occurred in one day since the disease visited the island, and that extreme mortality was reached when the cholera first made its appearance.

The post is under the command of Col. HAYDEN, Brevet Colonel United States Army, an officer who is unremitting in his care of the garrison and attentive to the sanitary condition of his command. The rations are of the most unobjectionable quality. Persons who have friends on the island need have no fear for them, for the Colonel is prompt in the execution of any measures which will check the disease and prevent its spread.

As soon as the cholera manifested itself the officers were removed to tents, and every portion of the barracks was thoroughly inspected, and, where necessary, disinfected. Men seized with disease were at once removed to the hospital and promptly treated. It is undoubtedly owing to those energetic steps that the cholera has been prevented from becoming an epidemic on the island.

CHOLERA ON THE EAST RIVER ISLANDS.

The report from Ward's Island, which was received by Dr. HARRIS yesterday, shows that on the 4th inst. the number of new cases of cholera was 5; total number on the 5th, 38; number of admissions Aug. 4, 9; Aug. 5, 5; deaths on the 4th inst., 7; on the 5th inst., 8; on the 5th 4 were discharged cured, and on the 4th inst., 1. Dr. HARRIS regards this as showing that the epidemic is abating on Ward's Island.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 Bond-street, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1866. }

E. Harris, M. D., Registrar of Records:

SIR: I am directed by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to report seven deaths from cholera at the workhouse, Blackwell's Island, for the forty-eight hours previous to 10:30 P. M., 5th inst., in addition to those previously reported. Also nine deaths in the Alms House for the forty-eight hours previous to 8 P. M. of the 5th inst; also two deaths by cholera on the 4th inst., one on the 5th inst., at Randall's Island. I further report thirteen new cases of cholera, and forty-two cases of acute diarrhœa as occurring in the New-York Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island; also one death from cholera in the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, at 6 P. M., 5th inst.; also three cases, same cause, in Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, from 12 M., to 8 P. M., on the 5th inst.

(Signed) GEORGE KELLOCK, Superintendent.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Two hundred and thirty-nine deaths from cholera occurred in this City last week, and in Brooklyn 68.

The following table shows at a glance where the malady has done its work:

Ward.	Cases.	Ward.	Cases.
1*	14	13*	2
2	—	14	5
3	1	15	2
4	2	16	4
5*	2	17	—
6*	6	18	1
7	1	19*	94
8	4	20	3
9*	6	21*	4
10	1	22	—
11	2		
12	86	Total	239

*The Wards marked with asterisks contain public institutions, including the cholera hospitals.

In Brooklyn 1 died in the First Ward, 1 in the Second, 1 in the Third, 1 in the Fifth, 1 in the Sixth, 1 in the Seventh, 6 in the Ninth, 2 in the Eleventh, 46 in the Twelfth, and 1 in the Fifteenth; total, 68.

Last week's general mortality list in this City shows the following figures:

Ward.	Deaths from all causes Last Week.	CENSUS OF 1860. Population.	Dwellings.	Families.
1	30	18,12[illegible]	778	3,184
2	—	2,507	202	353
3	4	3,757	507	615
4	23	21,994	1,015	3,631
5	17	[illegible]	1,360	5,192
6	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,800
7	28	40,006	[illegible]	7,354
8	35	39,722	[illegible]	8,110
9	33	44,385	[illegible]	8,586
10	29	29,051	2,045	6,282
11	51	59,563	2,743	13,154
12	132	30,647	3,299	4,881
13	18	32,917	1,829	7,312
14	23	28,087	1,490	5,669
15	15	27,588	2,781	4,216
16	31	45,182	3,412	3,364
17	77	72,775	3,592	15,847
18	29	57,464	3,685	9,628
19	213	32,841	2,950	5,463
20	44	67,554	4,307	13,956
21	38	49,025	4,226	8,621
22	46	61,749	4,029	11,009
Total	946	814,254	54,338	155,707

A CURIOUS PAPER.

A correspondent of the *Courrier Des Etats Unis* writes as follows:

HOBOKEN, Wednesday, July 31, 1866.

A strange disease has broken out among the poultry within the last fifteen days, and I believe it to be my duty to warn the public that they should exercise great care in examining poultry destined for the table, in order to avoid the maladies that unwholesome food frequently occasions. Geese, chickens, and ducks, (for all are equally subject to this disease), during the first day, seek some solitary place, and there remain until nightfall, unless disturbed. At night, when they desire to go to roost they fall suddenly upon their breasts with a cry of pain, and are unable to rise. In two or three days they become incapable of holding up their necks or heads; the head is doubled up under the neck, the beak is filled with froth, the comb becomes dry, the feathers fall, those which remain becoming humid. The bird remains in this condition for two days without eating or drinking. The third, or toward the end of the second, a constant dysentery sets in and the alvine dejections continue until death ensues. The body does not decompose much more quickly than that of a bird killed in good health; but it has lost its flesh and presents an emanciated appearance.

G. D. SALTANSTALL, M. D.

THE CITY RAILROAD TICKET QUESTION.

Demonstration Pending—The Companies Trifling with the Public Temper—Their Indisposition to Accommodate the People who Support Them—Contempt for Public Convenience—The Trick of the East Broadway Line.

As a certain weather-wise old lady one afternoon remarked to her cherub of a grandchild, "there is a storm brewing" in this metropolis, out of which either the people or the railroads are to come out conquerors. A conflict between the people and the railroads is generally considered to be a very different kind of an affair to that which took place between the poor drivers and conductors some time ago, when the latter came out second best—or defeated. The people are ready and willing to provide themselves with tickets, but the companies object to put the tickets where they can be easily accessible, and this notwithstanding the fact that they persist in running their cars defiantly without paying a cent of license to the City, claiming that they hold their franchise from the State and not from the City. Instead of supplying the conductors with packages of tickets for sale on the cars, the companies have chosen to sell tickets only at the most extreme distance they can from the public desiring to be accommodated. There is, under these circumstances, a great deal of muttering in the cars among the passengers, and it would not be astonishing if at any hour a conductor refusing to accept five cents as fare, or to furnish change in tickets, without any restrictions as to who shall use the tickets after being purchased, were thrown from his car, or any policemen whom he might call to aid him in the perpetration of fraud and injustice upon the people. Any attempt on the part of the police authorities to interfere in this matter, under the pretext of preserving public order, will incur little less than universal displeasure throughout the City. The people are perfectly willing to pay the eighth of a cent accorded by Congress to the railroads, but as Congress has not authorized them to fleece passengers wholesale, the people appear determined to wrench their rights from the monopolists if they must. This is a fair interpretation of public sentiment on the car ticket question at the present time. We add such information as will interpret the sentiment of the Companies:

The mode in which tickets are issued by the Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad Company (the owner of three lines or branches, none of them extending to the Battery, however), is as follows: The twenty tickets are printed on one strip of paper, and are numbered. The following is a copy of the first one:

Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad Co.
[1] One passenger.

This agreement, and each of the tickets attached to it, entitles the owner thereof to a ride in a car of this company. The conductor alone is authorized to tear off the ticket.

WM. RICHARDSON, President.

Across the tickets are written and printed the words:

No. 120. August 6, 1866. Not transferrable. Issued to John Smith.

J. MOONEY, Receiver.

Strung along at the end of this ticket are nineteen others, like coupons, of which the last, but the first to be used, is as follows:

D. D., E. B. & B. R.R. Co.

[20] One ride due the person to whom issued. Not good unless torn off by the conductor.

This means that the tickets must be used by the person who purchases them and whose name appears on the "agreement ticket;" that none of them are good if they be detached from the agreement, and that every purchaser may be compelled to identify himself. It is not likely that the identification will be strictly required, but no man may tear off from his strip of tickets one or more for his friends or family, except by the grace of the Company. Then the Company demands that for the issue of these cards an extra charge of two cents shall be paid.

The "Belt" Company has an office at No. 1 State-street. Tickets for its North River line are sold here, and also for the line on the East River. There is an up-town office.

The Courtlandt, Greenwich and Grand street line has offices for the sale of tickets at the corner of Avenue B and Fourteenth-street and at No. 605 Grand-street.

The offices of the Dry Dock line and the City Hall, Avenue B and Thirty-fourth-street line, owned by one company, are at the same place—Avenue B and Fourteenth-street and No. 605 Grand-street.

The Fulton-ferry and Bleecker-street line promise tickets for sale about the 10th inst., at their depot, corner of Tenth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, and also at the Fulton-ferry terminus.

The Second-avenue line has an office at the corner of East Sixty-third street and Second-avenue.

The office of the Grand and West Forty-second-street "Cross-Town" line is at the foot of West Forty-second street.

The Third-avenue Company's office is at the corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street. It is understood this Company offer tickets at the Harlem "starter's" station, but not at the City Hall station.

The Sixth-avenue depot is at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street. Tickets are sold there.

The Seventh-avenue office—for two lines—is at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street.

The Eighth-avenue office is at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fiftieth-street.

The Tenth-avenue line—Hudson River Railroad—has its office in West Thirtieth-street, near Tenth-avenue.

The Brooklyn Central Railroad Company (Atlantic-street line) refuses to accept the tickets which have been issued by the City Railroad Company. The conductors state that they have been instructed to reject all the tickets which formerly passed current on the road, and continue to demand six cents fare from each passenger.

A Sad Case of Juvenile Depravity in the Fifth Ward.

Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Police Precinct, has been in the habit, for a long time, of furnishing the public with a gossiping statement of the moral condition of the population of the Fifth Ward. Like all interesting matters, the Captain's has the merit of variety, the very sad being frequently combined with the very ludicrous. This week the story is a sad one, which will commend itself to every reflecting mind as a terrible commentary upon the great dangers to which the youth of this city are exposed. To be sure, the victim was "only a boot-black," but there was no necessity of having the very flagrant example of depravity and human weakness exhibited even by a boy engaged in this humble occupation. The same dangers threaten other boys in other and more favored conditions, and how to prevent the repetition of such scenes is the best way of being able to avoid them. The Captain's narrative of the case is as follows:

"On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, Officer WALSH saw two boys fighting on the pier foot of Desbrosses-street. Before he could reach the spot the boys fell. On seeing the officer approach them, one of them jumped up and ran away, and the other rolled himself off of the pier into the river. The officer, with the aid of some citizens, rescued him from drowning, apparently in an exhausted condition. He was conveyed to the Station-house when it was ascertained that the boy was grossly intoxicated, so much so that he could not give his name, nor answer any question put to him by the Sergeant on duty at the desk. He was locked up for the night. On Sunday morning, having become quite sober, he stated, in answer to questions, that his name was JAMES RUSSELL, 13 years of age, born in this City, by occupation a bootblack; parents reside No. 438 Greenwich-street. He also said 'a boy named MCNAUGHTENY and myself went into the liquor-store corner of Desbrosses and Washington streets, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and each called for a glass of gin; the barkeeper gave it to us and we drank it; in the course of an hour we drank three glasses of gin each, MCNAUGHTENY paying the expenses; he is about my age; we then went down the pier; I was drunk; we got into a fight and both fell down, when, seeing the officer coming, MCNAUGHTENY got up and ran away, and I rolled myself off of the pier into the river; I hardly knew what I was doing, I was so drunk; the officer, with some other persons, saved me from drowning." The boy was taken to the Police Court at 9 A. M. Sunday, and committed to the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction by Alderman MCBRIEN, acting Police Justice. The appearance of the boy was a heart-sickening sight, and a strong argument in opposition to the decisions of some of the Judges of our City Courts. So young, so drunk, made insensible with rum, by the cupidity of an unscrupulous rumseller, caring more for his pockets than his character, who for a few paltry pennies degrades himself by selling his poisonous compounds, and making children drunk with his detestable gin. Judge CARDOZO says that the statute prohibiting such conduct is unconstitutional. Therefore, the rumseller, according to CARDOZO's decision can go on indefinitely, sell his rot gut, fill our prisons and poor-houses with his broken down, penniless customers, and make drunkards of their children."

The Captain accompanies the story with a few statistics, carefully collected by his officers, as if by way of providing a key to the secret spring of the narrative. The following are the figures:

"There were 161 liquor places open in this Precinct during Sunday, of which 109 are licensed and 52 unlicensed. Ten arrests were made: 2 males and 3 females for intoxication; 2 males and 1 female for disorderly conduct: and 2 males for assault and battery, in which the head of one complainant, a female, was badly cut with the heel of a shoe. It bled profusely. Surgeon KENNEDY was called and dressed the wounds."

The Captain adds the following waggish remark:

"The Precinct, with the foregoing exceptions, was as quiet as could be expected."

Startling Series of Forgeries—The Accused a Williamsburgh Merchant—His Arrest.

One day last week the Third Precinct Police was informed that a series of forgeries had been committed upon several down-town firms by GEO. ANDREWS, who was until lately a merchant in Williamsburgh, and is a cousin of the proprietor of the Fifth-Avenue line of stages, Mr. SAMUEL W. ANDREWS. Capt. GREEN detailed Detective TILLEY in the case, and he succeeded on Sunday in effecting the arrest of the alleged forger. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, when a formal complaint was made against him by GEORGE R. LANSING, of the firm of WILLIAM HERTZEL & Co., of No. 312 Washington-street. In his affidavit the complainant charges that on the 21st ult. ANDREWS called at their place of business and tendered a check on the Fulton Bank for the sum of $150 in payment of an old debt. The check purported to have been drawn and signed by S. W. ANDREWS, and bore the same date as its presentation. The book-keeper, Mr. BRANDNER, believing the check to be a genuine one, accepted it in good faith, and paid ANDREWS $48, which were due him as a balance over his indebtedness to the firm. The fact that the check was a forgery was subsequently learned. Hence the complaint. Mr. SAMUEL W. ANDREWS, residing at No. 23 West Forty-third-street, also testified to having examined the check received by the complainant, and he pronounced it a forgery, he having neither signed it nor authorized any one to sign it for him.

WM. H. MONTAGUE, of the firm of H. B. LISCOMB & Co., Nos. 64 and 66 Barclay-street, also appeared in Court and entered complaint against the prisoner, charging him with having, on the 27 ult., made a purchase of goods of the firm, tendering in payment another check on the Fulton Bank for $100, the paper bearing the name and supposed signature of S. W. ANDREWS. Supposing the check to be genuine, Mr. MONTAGUE received it and gave the prisoner $68 in change. This latter check was also exhibited in Court and pronounced false by Mr. S. W. ANDREWS, in his affidavit. On this testimony Justice HOGAN ordered that the accused, GEORGE ANDREWS, should be committed for further examination, which is set down for 11 o'clock to-day.

It is understood that, in addition to the above complaints, there are several other mercantile firms ready to prefer charges against the accused, among them being BAKER & VAIL, No. 301 Washington-street, $100; S. AHRENS & Co., No. 255 Washington-street, $100; HARMES & Co., No. 286 Washington-street, $44; all of whom were swindled by similar means. In possession of the prisoner were found two checks, one for $100, bearing the name of A. D. WILSON, of Sixth and Grand streets, Williamsburgh, and the other for $150, purporting to be signed by S. W. ANDREWS, both being pronounced forgeries. It was stated during the preliminary examination that the accused had, some years since, forged his uncle's name to a check for $10,000, but that the matter was compromised. ANDREWS has a wife, but family difficulties had caused their separation. It was also said that he had eloped with a married woman some time ago, but that the erring one had returned to her husband and children.

Methodist Centenary Camp Meeting at Northport, L. I.

The Methodists of New-York and vicinity have for many years been in the habit of holding an annual camp meeting. This year being the Methodist centenary, the preparations for their annual festival are unusually large. Yesterday was the first day of the gathering. The grounds selected are at Northport, L. I., about forty miles from New-York, on Long Island Sound. They embrace a beautiful hill, comprising eight or ten acres, in the rear of that picturesquely-situated town. A forest of young oaks surround them on every side. In the midst of the grove about eighty army hospital tents are pitched in regular order, in the form of a hollow square. The centre of this square is fitted up with a rostrum and comfortable seats for at least five thousand persons. The ground is admirably adapted for the purpose, and Messrs. POWELL and WALTER, members of the Committee of Arrangements, have displayed great taste in properly pitching the camp, and providing accommodations for the multitude which is expected during the week. The commodious tents are owned by these gentlemen, who rent them out by the week to whoever desires them, at prices varying from $5 to $10 each, the occupants decorating the interior to suit themselves. Nearly all the tents are already bespoken, and most of them are comfortably provided with floors and carpets, beside such housekeeping articles as the occupants deem essential to their comfort. Many of them already contain families, all of which seem to be provided with a surplus of the female sex. There are several well-conducted boarding tents, where good meals are furnished at moderate prices. Board for the week may be had for six dollars; and single meals, breakfast and tea, fifty cents; dinner, one dollar. All of these are under the supervision of the Committee, who devote especial attention to the comfort and wants of the visitors. The law provides that no hucksters shall be allowed within a mile and a half of the camp; and while the Committee are strictly enforcing this section of the law, they have taken pains to provide within the encampment good and substantial refreshments for all. All liquors—which have heretofore caused so much trouble at previous encampments—are strictly prohibited from coming within the limits. Sergeant CORNELL, of the Brooklyn Police force, with five men, is detailed to preserve order, and each man has been appointed a Deputy Sheriff for the occasion. The camp, as at present arranged and managed, is a delightful spot to visit, combining a sail on the Sound, a ramble in the woods, a social picnic and religious devotion in the one excursion.

Yesterday families were arriving upon the ground rapidly, some with a complete housekeeping outfit, including stoves and cooking apparatus, and others without baggage, depending upon the boarding-houses. On Sunday, although the regular camp meeting had not commenced, two or three thousand people congregated there, and religious exercises were had under the leadership of Rev. Mr. LATHAM, of Northport, and Rev. Mr. KIRBY. Yesterday there was no service in the daytime, the attendants devoting their attention to settling themselves in their open-air quarters. In the evening, however, service was held, several clergymen participating. To-day the work will fairly commence, and on Wednesday and Thursday the services will be particularly interesting. It is expected that on those days 10,000 or 15,000 persons will be present, coming from all part of the eastern portion of the State and also from Connecticut. Several families from Connecticut are already on the ground. Some of the most distinguished clergymen of the Methodist persuasion are announced to take part in the exercises.

The managers, in order to accommodate the public, have chartered the steamboat *Stamford*, which will run back and forth every day. She will leave Fulton Ferry at 7 o'clock A. M., and immediately afterward, the foot of Broome and Thirty-seventh streets, New-York. Returning, will leave Northport at 4:30. The fare is seventy-five cents each way. In addition to the *Stamford* the regular Northport boat, *Markham*, will leave Peck-slip, New-York, at 3:45 P. M., stopping at Thirty-seventh-street. Returning will leave Northport at 5:45 A. M. Persons desiring to remain over night can be accommodated on the ground or in the town, as their tastes incline them. This encampment was used for camp-meeting about seven years ago, since which time the meetings have been held elsewhere. The ground is now offered for sale, and it is proposed to purchase and appropriate it to camp-meeting purposes only. A more suitable or delightful spot could not well be selected.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED THIS WEEK.

AUG. 7.—Union (of Lansingburgh, N. Y.) vs. Atlantic, at Bedford, at 2:30 P. M.

AUG. 7.—Peconic vs. Excelsior, on the Capitoline Ground, at 3 P. M.

AUG. 7.—*Live Oak (of Albany) vs. Alliance (of New-York,) at Sixty-third-street and Third-avenue.

AUG. 7.—*Mutual vs. Athletic, at Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue.

AUG. 8.—Eckford vs. Union, (Muffins,) at Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.

AUG. 8.—*Capitoline (of Brooklyn) vs. Crescent, (of Jamaica, on the Capitoline Grounds, Bedford, at 2:30 P. M.

AUG. 8.—Eagle vs. Empire, at Hoboken, at 3 P. M.

AUG. 8.—Mutual vs. Union, (of Lansingburgh,) at Hoboken, at 2:30 P. M.

AUG. 9.—Eckford vs. Atlantic, (of Jamaica,) at Jamaica, at 2:30 P. M.

AUG. 9.—Atlantic vs. Active, (of New-York,) at Brooklyn, at 3 P. M.

AUG. 9.—Olympic (of Paterson) vs. Eclectic, (of New-York,) at Paterson. Take 11:45 A. M. train, foot of Chambers-street.

AUG. 10.—Irvington vs. Contest, (of Brooklyn,) at Brooklyn.

*Junior contests.

THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP—PATTERSON JR., VS. ACTIVE.

A large crowd assembled at the Union grounds, Williamsburgh, yesterday, to witness the contest for a silver ball between these well-known junior clubs. The Pattersons were on hand, but the Actives failed to put in an appearance. Not to disappoint the crowd present, the Pattersons consented to play a picked nine, mostly the first nine of the Eckford Club. A good game of seven innings was the result, in which the picked nine came out ahead.

Cricket.

A match will be played on Wednesday and Thursday next, the 8th and 9th insts., between the first eleven of the St. George's and New-York Cricket Clubs, at Hoboken. Wickets pitched at 11 A. M. each day.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

EDWARD WANGAMANN was arrested yesterday by Officer CHANDLER, of the Court squad, on the complaint of FREDERICK STOHLMAN, residing at No. 185 Third-street. When the case came into Court the complainant made oath that he had been desirous of obtaining the position of patrolman in the Metropolitan Police Force, and being informed by certain persons that the accused had sufficient influence at Police Headquarters, if not at Court, to secure for him (the complainant) the much-coveted appointment, he went to the prisoner's residence, No. 922 Third-avenue, on the 22d of last May, where, on his stating to him (WANGAMANN) what he desired, he was informed by the latter that he would procure the appointment, but that it would cost the sum of $200, as the matter was somewhat difficult. STOHLMAN was surprised at the sum demanded and signified his inability to raise more than $150, which was finally accepted by the prisoner. In accordance with the arrangements then made between the contracting parties, the $150 was paid into the hands of Dr. MEYER, residing at No. 124 Forsyth-street, in the presence of witnesses, with the understanding that it was to be paid over to the accused when STOHLMAN received his appointment on the Police force. The affair then rested for a time, and at length STOHLMAN was summoned to appear before the Board of Police Surgeons for examination, when he was rejected on physical grounds. He at once applied to WANGAMANN for his money, but was smoothly received and requested to wait awhile, as money would do wonders in New-York, and the appointment scheme was not yet a hopeless one. Nothing more, however, was heard of the matter, and at length STOHLMAN refused to be humbugged any longer. The prisoner offered to return one-half of the money, but the offer was refused. Subsequently, STOHLMAN discovered that the doctor, who was holding the money in trust, had disappeared, hence the complaint against and arrest of WANGAMANN. The prisoner was remanded for examination on a charge of swindling.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Soon after the Court opened for the afternoon session yesterday, Miss ETTA CAMPBELL, a young woman who has figured rather extensively of late in the Police Courts, residing at No. 1 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-street,) came before the magistrate and made a complaint against JOSEPH LEWIS, proprietor of an oyster saloon in Bleecker-street, charging him with having stolen from her two trunks containing $200 worth of wearing apparel. ETTA, in explanation, stated that some weeks ago she sold LEWIS a gold chain for $50, and that soon after he came and informed her that the chain was only galvanized, and threatened to have her arrested if she did not refund the $50. As she declined to do so, LEWIS called again on the 13th ult., and asked her to take a walk, and as they were walking through the street, LEWIS caused ETTA's arrest by Officer KIERNAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct. When taken to the Spring-street Station-house, Capt. WILLIAMSON told her he would be compelled to lock her up for the night. Seeing that ETTIE did not like this phase of the affair, LEWIS proposed that she should give him the trunks as security for the repayment of the $50, which offer was accepted. Notwithstanding the law in such cases, Capt. WILLIAMSON detailed Officer KIERNAN to go with his prisoner and see that the trunks were delivered to LEWIS, and ordered him to bring her back if she failed to do so, thus taking the law into his own hands. On this extraordinary statement of circumstances, the magistrate concluded to hold LEWIS for examination, allowing him to go on his own recognizances.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A DISHONEST WASHERWOMAN.

Officer CHAPMAN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested SARAH SMITH yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny preferred against her by GILBERT H. KING, of No. 28 West Fourth-street, who stated that he had given the accused a quantity of linen clothing and underclothing, valued at $56, to wash, and that she had failed to return the same. When arrested the prisoner confessed having pawned the articles received from the complainant at the pawn-office No. 110 Greene-street, and gave the officer the pawn-tickets for the same. On being arraigned before the magistrate the accused pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial in default of $500 bail. SARAH is 27 years of age, a native of Long Island, and resides at No. 192½ Greene-street.

GRAND LARCENY.

CHARLES THOMPSON, of No. 750 Broadway, appeared in Court yesterday afternoon, and made oath that on the 28th of May last he lost a quantity of United States Treasury notes and National Bank bills, of the aggregate value of $257, under the following circumstances: It appears that the complainant took off his coat and vest in his office at the above number, and laid them on a chair while he washed his face and hands. At the time, ADAM J. THOMPSON was busy sweeping out the office, and when the owner of the coat and vest turned to put them on again he discovered that his money had been stolen and young THOMPSON was missing. Subsequently the pocket-book which contained the money was returned to Mr. THOMPSON by his son GEORGE, who stated that he had received it from an unknown man and ADAM J. THOMPSON in Canal-street. On the 3d inst., the complainant met ADAM in Greene-street, for the first time after the theft, when he attempted to arrest him, but was knocked down by ADAM, who escaped. He was, however, arrested yesterday by Officer SMART, of the Eighth Precinct. On being arraigned before the Court, ADAM acknowledged to the complainant that he had taken the money. He was committed for trial, without bail. In answer to the usual questions the prisoner stated that he was 23 years of age, a native of New-Brunswick and resides at the Frankfort House. In answer to the charge, he made the following statement: "There was only seventy-five dollars and seventy cents in his pocket-book when I took it."

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

BOOTBLACK BURGLARS.

Officer CARRIGAN, of the Second Precinct, arrested two bootblack boys, named JOHN CRONIN and THOS. JENNINGS, aged 10 and 12 years respectively, on a charge of having effected a felonious entrance into the plumbing shop of HANLON & SMITH, No. 210 Pearl-street, and stealing therefrom $20 worth of lead pipe and brass faucets. JENNINGS was arrested on the premises, and his confederate was secured in Cherry-street. Both the prisoners confessed their guilt, and they were held for trial in default of $1,000 bail each. JENNINGS resides at No. 36 Cherry-street, and CRONIN at No. 14 Vandewater-street.

RAILROAD PICKPOCKET.

MARY JORDAN, of No. 183 East Thirty-fourth-street, had her pocket picked of a portmonaie containing $12 50, while riding in a South-street car, near Peck Slip. On discovering her loss, Mrs. JORDAN noticed a man attempting to leave the car in an excited manner. She immediately intercepted him and accused him of the theft. The fellow, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be JOHN WILLIAMS, offered to pay the sum she had lost if she would allow him to depart, but she refused, and caused his arrest by officer MARTIN, of the Second Precinct. The prisoner was committed for trial without bail. He is 21 years of age.

KEEPING AN UNLICENSED SAILOR'S BOARDING-HOUSE.

JOHN ROACH, of No. 2½ Albany-street, was arrested by Officer HENRY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on a charge of having been engaged in carrying on a sailor's boarding house at the place named, without having taken out the necessary license in accordance with the requirement of an act for the better protection of seamen in the port and harbor of New-York. After hearing the facts in the case the magistrate ordered that the prisoner be admitted to bail in the sum of $300, to come up for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

LAW REPORTS.

An Unusual Scene in Court—An Ex-Attorney and Counsellor of the Supreme Court Fined $200, and Sent to Ludlow-Street Jail for Contempt of Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 6.

Before Judge Barnard.

Solomon Hosford vs. Nathan L. Chappel.—This case came up yesterday on a motion to vacate a judgment. It seemed to be rather a complicated affair, but as near as we could learn the state of things from the papers and the proceedings, it appears that some time ago defendant employed plaintiff and one John Percy to do some legal business for him, and among other things, to put what is technically known as a "mechanic's lien," of $900 on some property of B. Lorillard. The plaintiff and Percy were reputed to be lawyers.

They allege they did some other legal business for defendant, beside putting on the lien for $900; but the $900 was never collected, or at all events never came into possession of defendant. The lawyers wanted their fees, $1,500; they presented their bill for that amount. Mr. Chappel thought it was outrageous to charge him $1,500 for collecting $900, and no collection made. Hosford commenced a suit in the Supreme Court against Chappel to recover the $1,500 lawyer's fees. He also commenced one in the Marine Court to recover $600. A day or two before the time for answering the complaint in the $1,500 suit pending in the Supreme Court had expired, the defendant obtained an order extending his time to answer, and a copy of this order, as appears by the affidavits, was duly served on the plaintiff. The latter disregarded the order and proceeded to enter judgment. The motion now made by defendant, was to have the judgment set aside, and an order entered allowing him to come in with his defence to the $1,500 claim. When the case was called on last week there seemed to be a storm brewing. Mr. John Percy appeared for the plaintiff as his counsel. Ex-Recorder Smith, for defendant, objected to his appearing, on the ground that he, Percy, had been "thrown over the Bar" at Albany and had no right to practice. Percy, however, persevered, argued the motion at great length, and yesterday it came up again. Counsel for defendant had been, meantime busy. A certified copy of the order entered by the General Term at Albany was produced. From this order it appeared that John Percy had been disbarred; his license to practice in the Courts of this State as Attorney and Counsellor, had been annulled; he was no longer a lawyer. Mr. Smith moved that the judgment in question be absolutely vacated and set aside. The Court, on the presentation of the papers at once granted the motion, and the judgment was vacated.

Mr. Percy—But your Honor I protect most solemnly. There is nothing here to show that I have been thrown over the bar.

Judge Barnard—This Court will take judicial notice of its own acts.

Mr. Percy—There is no jurisdiction shown in that order. It does not show that the act of the Court was justly done.

Judge Barnard—You have no standing in this Court, Mr. Percy, any more than a convict in State Prison has; your appearance here, in undertaking to practice, is of itself a misdemeanor, and for this the District Attorney will have to take you in hand.

(District Attorney Hall made his appearance in Court a few minutes subsequently.)

Mr. Percy continued to speak in his own defence and in tones showing much excitement.

Judge BARNARD warned him that this would not be permitted. If he would get some respectable attorney to appear for him and plead his cause, he would listen; but for a man who had been "thrown over the bar," and who had in that Court made an exhibition of himself so unprofessional, to persist in speaking after he had been put down, and told that he had no standing in Court, it could not and should not be allowed while he, Judge BARNARD was on the bench. Dignity and self-respect of the Court would not allow it. If Percy did not cease his talk he would be punished for contempt.

Mr. Hosford, who was associated with Percy, then commenced a speech. He spoke for some minutes, when the Court interposed a statement, explanatory of something that had gone before, whereupon

Mr. Percy sprang to his feet and in a very excited manner said "that's not so your Honor."

Judge Barnard—Now Mr. Percy I fine you $200 for contempt of Court, and you are to be committed to prison until the fine is paid, for a time not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. Percy began to make another speech, but was cut short by the Court telling him that his next contempt could not be satisfied with greenbacks, and if he persisted he should go to jail, no matter how much money he had.

Percy protested he had no money to pay his fine, and that he had a sick family at home. He must go to prison, he supposed, but would not the Judge take it all back—he had not intended to insult the Court, and, from his imploring looks and tones, we thougot he felt penitent.

But the Judge was inexorable, and directed the following order to be immediately entered:

At a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 6th day of August, 1866, present GEORGE G. BARNARD, Justice:

In the matter of the application to punish John Percy for contempt, it is hereby ordered by the Court that the said John Percy be fined the sum of $200, and stand committed until said fine be paid, not exceeding thirty days; he having in open court conducted himself in such an unbecoming and disorderly manner as to disturb and interfere with the transaction of the legal and judicial business of this Court, by refusing to be seated when asked, by using insulting and provoking language to the Court and counsel, when asked and ordered to desist.

(Enter,) GEORGE G. BARNARD, J. S. C.

The Sheriff's officer soon arrived, and the last seen of the unfortunate Attorney and Counselor, he was in charge of that official on his way to Ludlow-street jail. He was moaning bitterly as to what would become of his poor sick family, and uttering maledictions deep, but not loud, against all who had any hand in depriving him of his liberty. The judge said he must preserve the dignity of the Court, and this punishment would be a lesson, not only to the present offender, but to some young members of the New-York bar, supposed to be in good standing.

More Counterfeiting.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Bernard Wickmann was brought before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with having passed a counterfeit $50 Treasury note upon Frederick Schmidt, knowing the same to be worthless, and with intent to defraud complainant. He was locked up, in default of $1,000 bail, pending an examination, which was arranged for to-morrow.

Criminal Business—The City Prison Crowded—No Grand Jury and no Petit Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions was to have commenced yesterday. The Recorder was in his place; the District-Attorney was in his place; his deputy, Mr. Vanderpool, was in his place; his assistant, Mr. Hutchins, was on hand; the clerks, Messrs. Vandervoort and Sparks, were ready; the office of the District-Attorney appeared as if an immediate but systematic jail delivery was to take place, but the panel of Grand Jurors lacked one of a quorum, there being only fifteen present, and out of thirty Petit Jurors who answered to their names only ten were left ready to go on with business. The other twenty were excused for a variety of causes, but the real one being a want of desire to enter the law business the present term.

Under these circumstances the Court took up and disposed of twelve old cases, the witnesses in which had either left town, died of cholera, or were otherwise beyond reach of subpœna. The twelve prisoners were discharged, their offences being of a trivial character.

The Court ordered a new panel for twenty grand jurors, and the same for one hundred petit jurors, returnable to-day.

The importance of having jurors at the present time may be comprehended when it is stated that the City Prison is full to overflowing, there being three prisoners in each cell in the upper tiers. This is a very dangerous condition of affairs, and one which threatens to become serious in the event of disease breaking out among the inmates of the Tombs. Public duty and public health demand immediate disposal of the prison cases at least; all others can be laid over to colder terms. The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. John Riley, W. Smith, Michael Moran; burglary third degree.

The People vs. John Smith, Frank Stratton; burglary third degree.

The People vs. Thos. Baldwin, John Grady, Daniel Moran; burglary second degree.

The People vs. Geo. Williams, Albert James; burglary first degree and grand larceny.

The People vs. Henry Buskins; false pretences.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 6, 1866.

$7,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	108⅝	100 Boston W. P.	32
225,000 do	108⅞	100 do b30	32
3,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	106¼	100 do	31¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99¼	100 do	31½
6,500 T. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d Ser	104⅛	100 do	31¾
		100 do	31
40,000 do 2d call	104⅛	200 Mariposa Pr.	26¼
6,000 do 3d Ser.	104⅛	100 do 2d call	26½
7,000 do 2d call	104⅛	100 do	26⅝
1,000 N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	104½	100 Pacific M. S. Co	225
		100 Erie R.	68¼
14,000 Brooklyn City 6s, W. Loan	95	500 do	68⅜
10,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	97½	100 Erie R. P.	74½
3,000 Tenn. 6s, ex-C.	70	200 Hud. R. R.	121½
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	68	100 Reading R.	111¾
100,000 O. & M. Cer.	30⅝	200 do 2d call	111¼
40,000 do b60	30½	100 Mich. Cen. R.	110½
50,000 do	30⅛	100 Mich. S. & N. I	84⅝
3,000 Erie 2d M. '79	101	300 do 2d call	84¾
3,000 Buff., N.Y.&E. 1st	95	200 Ill. Cen. R.	121⅞
3,000 C. & N. W. Int	89	600 Clev. & Pitts	86⅜
3,000 To. & W. 2d M.	78½	200 Chic. & N. W.	36⅛
1,000 M. & P. du C. 1st M.	99¾	400 do	36⅛
[illegible] P., F.W. & C. 1st	102½	200 Chic. & W. N. Pref.	67½
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	85½	500 Chic. & R. I. R.	104⅞
22 Am. Ex. Bank	114	800 do	104¾
8 Bk. of Comm'th	104½	100 do 2d call	104⅝
5 do	104	500 do s60	104¾
12 Fourth National	103½	200 Tol., Wab. & W.	39½
700 Central Coal	48	550 P., F. W. & C.	104½
700 Cum. Coal. P	47½	100 do	104½
256 West. U. Tel	58	20 do	104¾
400 do	56¼	200 do 2d call	104¾
20 do	56¼	200 Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	42¾
200 Quicksilver	50	200 Chi. & Mil. R.	70
100 do b30	50¼	100 Chi. B. & Q.	130
20 N. Y. Cen	104⅛	100 Chicago & Alt. P.	110

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	108⅝	200 Reading R.	111⅛
20,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72	97½	100 do	111
10,000 Ohio & M. C.	30⅛	200 do	111¾
50,000 do	30½	100 P., F.W. & C.	103⅞
50,000 do b30	30⅝	100 Mich. S. & N. I	84¼
20,000 do	30½	200 do	84⅝
2,000 Pitts. F.W.&C.3d	[illegible]	100 Ill. Cen. R.	121⅛
300 Canton Co	[illegible]	200 do	121¼
200 West. U. Tel	56	200 Clev. & Pitts	86⅛
100 N. Y. Central	104⅞	100 Chi. & N. W.	36⅛
500 Erie Railroad	67½	300 Chic. & R. I.	104⅛
100 do	67¾	100 do	104⅛

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$100,000 US.6s,5-20s.C'62	108⅝	500 Reading R.	110¾
6,500 do	108⅝	100 do b30	110⅞
900 do Small	108⅞	100 do	110⅞
7,000 U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65	106⅜	50 Mich. Cen.	110½
20,000 do	106⅜	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	84
20,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		295 N. Y. & N. H. R.	112
Sec. Ser.	104⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.	121¼
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	30	100 do b30	121⅜
100 Cum. Coal P	47	100 do s30	121⅜
200 Quick. Min. Co	50	100 do	121⅜
100 do	49¾	200 Clev. & Pitts R.	86⅛
600 West. U. Tel	56	500 Chi. & N. W	36⅛
300 do 2d call	56¼	200 do b10	36⅛
300 Boston W. P	31½	700 do	36⅛
100 Amer. Coal Co	57½	200 Chi. & N.W. P	67⅜
10 N. Y. Cen	104⅛	300 Cleve. & Tol	116
100 Erie R	67⅜	300 Chic. & R. I	104⅛
400 do	67⅜	200 do	104⅛
100 Erie R. P	74½	100 P., Ft. W. & C	103⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$40,000 O. & M. C	30⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R. x-d.	122⅛
20,000 do b3	30⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts	86⅜
40,000 do b10	30⅛	200 do s3	86⅛
15,000 do b3	30⅛	200 Chic. & R. I.	103⅞
100 Mar. Pref	26⅜	100 do s10	104⅛
200 New-York C. x-d.	104⅛	300 do	103⅞
500 Erie R. s3	68⅛	200 do b10	104
300 do b3	68⅛	300 do b3	104
200 do b10	68⅛	500 P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	103⅞
200 do s3	68⅛	200 Mar. & C. 1st P. b30	42¾
200 M. S. & N. I	84¼	200 Mar. & C. 2d P	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer.	30¼	100 Quicksilver	49¾
20,000 do c	30½	200 Reading R. x-d	110½
10,000 do s3	30¼	100 Mich. S. & N. I. b3	84½
10,000 do b10	30½	100 do	84½
20,000 do	30½	200 Cleve. & Pitts	86⅜
200 Mariposa Pref	26⅜	200 do s3	86⅛
100 do b30	26½	400 do	86⅜
100 do b5	26⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R. x-d	121⅝
200 do b3	26⅛	100 do s3	121¼
200 West. U. Tel	56	200 Chi. & R. I	104⅜
100 do b10	56¼	500 do	104⅜
200 do	56½	100 Chi. & N. W.	36⅛
100 do b5	56⅜	200 do	36⅛
200 do	56⅜	300 do	36⅛
100 N. Y. Central x-d	104⅝	200 do	36⅛
100 do b30	104⅜	400 do	36
100 do s4	104⅜	500 do	35⅞
206 do b3	104⅜	200 do b10	35⅞
300 Erie R	67⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. P	67⅛
300 do s3	67⅝	200 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf	42⅝
200 do s4	67⅞	100 do b60	43
100 do b3	67⅝	100 do s60	42½

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$20,000 O. & Miss. Cer.	30	100 Quick. Min. s30	49¾
10,000 do	29⅞	2200 Cleve. & Tol	116
10,000 do s3	29⅞	400 do	115⅞
10,000 do b10	29⅞	800 do	115¾
200 Mariposa Pref	26⅜	500 do	115⅝
100 do b10	26⅜	600 do	115½
100 do s10	26⅛	400 Cleve. & Pitts s30	86⅛
200 West. U. Tel s3	56¼	600 Chi. & R. I.	104⅝
100 do b15	56⅜	200 do	104⅝
100 do s3	56¼	200 do b5	104⅝
2200 New-York Cen. x-d	104⅝	500 Chic. & N. W.	35⅞
200 do b30	104⅝	300 do b3	35⅞
200 do s10	104⅝	100 do s15	35⅝
100 Erie Railroad	67½	200 do b10	35⅞
100 do b30	67⅝	300 Chic. & N.W. P s3	67⅞
500 Reading ex-div	110⅝	300 do	67⅛
200 do s3	110⅝	100 do b10	67⅜
200 M. So. & N. I	84	800 do	67⅝
100 do b3	84	300 do	67⅛
100 Ill. Central R. x-d	121⅛	400 do s3	67⅛
100 do b5	121¼	200 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr. s3	42¾

MONDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 4, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$196,646
Decrease in Specie	252,171
Decrease in Deposits	426,221
Increase in Legal Tender	1,529,265
Increase in Circulation	66,568

	Aug. 5, 1865.	Aug. 4, 1866.	July 28, 1866.
Local Capital	$9,535,665	$9,262,500	$9,262,500
National	67,847,700	72,807,700	72,807,700
Total in C. H	$77,383,365	82,070,200	$82,070,200
Loans	219,102,793	256,808,717	256,612,071
Specie	19,400,380	9,448,900	9,701,540
Deposits	178,247,674	214,156,705	214,582,926
Legal-Tender	43,561,973	86,235,079	84,705,814
In Sub-Tres'y	60,940,687	82,467,634	85,904,286

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$609,834	Mercantile	$482,366
Mer. Exchange	453,801	Republic	556,950
Commerce	4,047,670	St. Nicholas	726,084
Ocean	795,375	Marine	220,000
Market	504,800	East River	283,500
Park	1,000,000	Second	270,000
Fourth	2,678,755	Continental	509,565
Central	1,593,436	Importers'	506,493
Mechanics'	502,538	Ninth	900,324
New-York	858,311	First	448,278
M. Association	307,830	Am. Exchange	984,124
Metropolitan	893,467	Gallatin	494,607
Commonwealth	213,927	Citizens'	133,131
Leather	162,500	Union	405,088
N. America	323,302	Chatham	131,240
Irving	191,900	Shoe & Leather	898,400
Tradesmen's	581,550	Hanover	293,910
Phœnix	292,200	N. Y. Exchange	268,884
Third	797,041	Mechanics & T.	105,000
Butchers & D.	236,740	Atlantic	92,500
Seventh Ward	169,044	Pacific	129,198
Broadway	900,000	Grocers'	78,000
Total 44 National Banks			$27,031,657
Total 16 other National and Local Banks			279,892
Total on Clearing-house report, Aug. 6			$27,311,549
On previous report, July 28			27,244,981
Increase in circulation			$66,568

The changes in the Bank returns since last Monday are quite unimportant. The legal tender money in Bank continues to accumulate. The present aggregate is over $86,000,000, or with the Gold on hand $95,500,000, being $35,500,000 over the required or lawful reserve of 25 ℔ cent. to Deposits and Circulation.

There is no change in the cheap rates for Money, or the ease in supply to the Brokers, from last week. Gold was a fraction firmer than on Saturday, with some speculative manœuvering, it is said, to advance the price on the *shorts*. Exchange for the *Scotia*, to sail on Wednesday, opens at 107⅞@108 ℔ cent. on London, for the best 60-day bills, and 108½@109 for short sight. No large amount of business has yet been done for this packet. The telegrams of Saturday from London quote U. S. 5-20s of 1862 a fraction cheaper, but the price here to-day remained firm, and some considerable sales were made at 108⅝ ℔ cent. The other Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States were also firm.

The Railway market on the Stock Exchange to-day was ½@1 ℔ cent. lower than the sales of Saturday. The disposition was not very strong to bear the market, but by way of relieving its tameness, or to experiment upon it general temper, a number of parties sold down Erie, Reading, Northwest, &c., while Rock Island, Fort Wayne and New-York Central were stronger than on Saturday. The sales of Erie were as low as 67⅜@67⅛ ℔ cent., but the market was closely watched for the upward turn again, as well on other Stocks as on Erie; the ease in Money and the prevailing readiness to speculate through the month of August upon this ease and also upon the reports of the Western crop and Railway traffic being stronger than the bearish opinions of the Street.

At 5 o'clock, P. M., the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night. The U. S. 5-20s were well up to 108⅝@109 ℔ cent., and the 5-20s of 1865, 106⅜@106½ ℔ cent. The Railways showed more steadiness than earlier in the day.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	99¼	99¼	N. West Pref	67⅜	67⅛
U. S. 5-20s	108⅞	109	Rock Island	103⅞	104⅜
U. S. 7.30s	104⅛	104⅛	Fort Wayne	103⅞	103⅞
N. Y. Central	104⅜	104⅝	Cumb'land Coal	47	47
Erie	68⅛	67⅞	Quicksilver	50¼	49⅞
Hudson	121⅛	121⅛	W. U. Telegraph	55⅞	56⅛
Reading	111⅛	111	Mariposa Pref	26⅜	29⅜
Mich. Southern	84½	84	Canton	53	52½
Illinois Central	122⅝	121⅛	Ohio Certificates	30⅜	1—
Pittsburgh	86⅞	86⅞	American Gold	147⅛	147⅜
Missouri 6s	79	79	Bills on London	107⅞	07⅞
Northwest	36⅞	35⅞			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	119	Bank of N. America	105
Manhattan	133	Metropolitan	121
Merchants'	113	Market	108
Mechanics'	115	Nassau	106
America	137	Shoe and Leather	110
City	190	Continental	99½
Phenix	102	St. Nicholas	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	124	Marine	140
Merchants' Exch'ge	111	Commonwealth	104
Seventh Ward	106½	Impt'rs. & Traders	111½
State of New-York	107	Park	145
Commerce	111	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	105	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	120
Ocean	101	Central National	109
American Exchange	114	FourthNational	103½
Chatham	135	Ninth National	111¼
Bank of the Republic	110	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Del. L. & W. 1st M	100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92	Del. L. & W. 2d M	102
Erie 1st mort. 1876	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	89
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex	89
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	Tol. & Wab. 2d M	77½
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	94½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M	99½
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Gal. & Chi. Ex	96
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	101	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	95
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	99	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Hud. R. 7s, conv.	100	N. J. Central 1st M	101
Harlem convMtg. 1867	97	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 1st M	102½
Harlem 3d mort	97	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M	95½
Mich. C. nw, 1st M.	[illegible]	Pitts. Ft.W.& Ch. 3d M	85½
Ch. B.& Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	90
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92	Miss. & Mo. L'dGt' 1st M.	55
Mich. S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ℔ c.	93	Chic. & Alton. S. F	98
Pac. R.7's guart'd by Mo	80	Chi. & Al. 1st M	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	105	Chi. & Al. income	89
Alton & T. H. 1st M	92	Peninsula R. R. bonds	79
Chi. & N. W. S. F	94½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	82
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds	90	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort	85
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	97½	McGregor West. 1st M	63
Lack. & West'n Bds	97		

The following letter from some of our first Foreign Banking and Shipping firms was transmitted, by mail, to the Secretary of the Treasury last week. Out of this respectful and courteous memorial has, probably, originated the story of the visit of a delegation of Brokers and Bankers to Washidgton to wait upon the President for the removal of Mr. MCCULLOCH:

NEW-YORK, July, 1866.

To Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: In view of the embarrassments and impediments to the regular course of trade, induced by the speculative movements in gold, and aggravated by the accumulation of coin in the Treasury, we beg respectfully to suggest to you the expediency and propriety of disposing of all the gold actually the property of the Government, beyond whatever amount it may be deemed essential to keep on hand for the payment of the gold interest on the public debt.

According to general belief, in which we participate, the sole ground for imposing *duties upon imports payable in gold* was to provide for the payment of the interest on the debt, and was not intended to convert the Treasury into a savings bank for the hoarding of gold coin, thus contributing to impede the legitimate course of business, and to reduce all commercial transactions to the basis of speculations in gold, as is the case at present. We therefore further respectfully submit to your consideration, as the most effectual means of checking inordinate speculation, whether it would not be advisable to sell all your surplus gold at least once a week.

We consider the rate of premium a matter of secondary importance. Gold at 150 means practically the repudiation of all debts, public and private, to the extent of one-third of their whole amount, and we do not deem it essential to the dignity or well being of the Government to benefit to any great extent by that fact.

We have the honor to remain, sir, your most obedient servants,

Brown Brothers & Co.	David Dows & Co.
Ward Campbell & Co.	George V. Hecker.
Lord & Taylor.	E. W. Coleman & Co.
Lees & Waller.	David Ogden.
Ballin & Sander.	John Hobbs.
Williams & Guion.	Brown & Cary.
Kirkland & Von Sachs.	H. L. Routh & Sons.
Dabney Morgan & Co.	Kingan & Co.
Hadden & Co.	George B. Powell & Co.
Chas. Luling & Co.	W. A. Brown & Co.
E. Pavenstedt & Co.	Nesmith & Sons.
Oelrichs & Co.	N. H. Wolfe & Co.
Simon de Visser.	Darling, Albertson & Rose.
Spence Montague & Co.	Cary & Co.
Edward F. Davison.	C. H. Marshall & Co.
Jas. K. Place & Co.	Ezra Wheeler & Co.
J. & J. Stuart & Co.	

Mr. WILLIAM S. HALE, with Messrs. CHAPMAN & Co., was to-day elected to membership at the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

The Treasury Office in this City and the First National and National Currency Banks will be prepared, on Wednesday of next week, Aug. 15, to pay the coupon on the First Series of 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes of the United States. These Notes are now convertible at the Treasury Office in New-York or at Washington, free of expense to the holders, into the United States 5-20 Gold bearing Stock of 1865—registered or coupon. The exchange can be made before or after the 15th August coupon. If *before*, the holder will receive 75 days interest from 15th February last to 1st May, at the rate of 7.30 ℔ annum, or two cents per day, on each $100, in addition to the 5-20 Stock at par, dating and carrying interest in Gold at 6 ℔ cent. from the 1st May. If *after* the 15th August coupon is collected, the holder will have to repay the back interest for 107 days to the 1st May last, so as to equalize the exchange.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 6, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 15,777 bbls. Flour, 600 bbls. and 1,435 bags Corn Meal, 15,088 bushels Wheat, 330,744 bushels Corn, 93,474 bushels Oats, 86 bbls. Pork, 14 pkgs. Cut Meats, 100 pkgs. Lard, 7 bbls. Beef, and 536 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet and somewhat unsettled. Pots, $8 25@$8 37½; Pearls, $14 75@$15 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive, yet held firmly. We quote: Java, 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited demand and depressed in price, closing in favor of purchasers. Middlings, 35c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,250 bales against receipts of 2,519 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since Aug. 1	5,457
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	417,995
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	846,808
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	467,225

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 23c.; Laconia E, 20c.; Laconia H, 23c. Bleached Shirtings—Bay Mills, 34c.; Manville Company, 24c.; Tip Top, 31c. Prints—Garner & Co., 20½c., Amoskeag, 18c.; London Mourning, 17½c.; Freeman, 16½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; Meyers' I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 48c.@73c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote No. 1, Double Extra, No. 20, Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ℔ cent. Cambrics—Washington, 15c.; Portland, 11½c. Silesias—Clinton, 30c.; Lonsdale, 24c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after at easier and declining prices. Most receivers are eager to realize, while buyers are not disposed to purchase freely at the ruling figures. Sales since our last, 6,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 50@$7 40; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 55@$9 50, chiefly at $6 60@$8 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $7 90@$9 50 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 50	@$7 40
Extra State	6 55	@ 9 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65	@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	7 90	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 55	@12 50
Extra Genesee	9 60	@12 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25	@14 25

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales since our last 400 bbls. in lots, at $9 25@$10 75 for poor to good, and $10 80@$15 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive and depressed, including poor to very choice Extra at $8 20@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Sales 145 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 65@$4 75 for Jersey, $4 80 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull and heavy, today. Sales have been confined to small lots, including New White Genesee at $2 85; and Amber Jersey at $2 75 ℔ bushel. Corn has been abundant and depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 bushels at 73c.@77½c. for unsound, 78½c.@80c., chiefly at 79c., for sound mixed Western, and $1 06 for White Western ℔ bushel. Oats continue quiet, at drooping prices. We quote new Chicago at 39c.@43c.; Milwaukee at 44c.@48c.; Iowa at 50c.@55c.; Jersey at 59c.@60c., and State at 60c.@61c., ℔ bush. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye continues dull and heavy with small sales of Western at 75c.@85c., and Canadian at $1 10, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been in fair request, at 70c.@$1 10 for old and 85c.@90c. for good to prime new ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continues in fair demand at uniform rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@10c., ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in light supply and fair request at $4 ℔ 1,000.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand and firm, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; English Island at 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba at 45c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 72½c.@80c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 25@$9 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$3 62½ ℔ bbl.

OILS—Are in demand at uniform prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 45@ $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 75@$2 80; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in fair demand and much firmer at 29c.@30c. for Crude, 43c.@46c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c.@61c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate speculative demand, opening more firmly, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales since our last 5,750 bbls., in lots, at $31 50@$31 65 for new Mess, closing at $31 60, regular way; $29 50@$30 for one-year old Mess, $27@$27 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand at 15c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 18½c.@21c. for Hams; sales 260 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet. Lard is inactive, but firm; sales since our last, 450 tcs. and bbls. at 18½c.@21c., ℔ lb. Beef is quiet to-day at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old Extra Mess; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive, at $45 ℔ bbl. Butter is quiet and heavy at 28c.@40c. for State, 40c.@45c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is in very slack demand at 6c.@19½c. ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	38 @40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ℔ lb	23 @35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℔ lb	38 @40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℔ lb	34 @35
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℔ lb	36 @38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℔ lb	32 @34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	34 @37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ℔ lb	33 @34
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb	38 @45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	34 @45
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	30 @33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb	27 @28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	29 @31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb	26 @27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℔ lb	23 @25
Western States—firkins, common	20 @22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ lb	18 @19½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ lb	17 @18
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	17 @18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ lb	17 @18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb	14 @16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb	5 @ 8
Farm Dairies—common, ℔ lb	10 @15
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ℔ lb	6 @ 8

SUGARS have been quiet and heavy. Sales, since our last, 610 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13⅜c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in less request, at 13⅞c.@16⅜c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 42,000 lbs. at 19½c.@22c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 110,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 21,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ℔ bushel, and, by steamer, 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 30s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 37,000 bushels Corn at 4½d.@5½d. ℔ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark, with 32,000 bushels Corn, at 4s. 6d. ℔ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, POCA-HON-TAS; or YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Teibin

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy. 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, MACBETH and BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamships *Germania* and *City of Boston* arrived at this port yesterday, with dates to July 26. Their advices have been for the most part anticipated by the Atlantic Telegraph and the *Peruvian* at Father Point; but in the foreign letters and extracts we publish this morning will be found interesting particulars of events already briefly reported.

GENERAL NEWS.

From Hayti, news to the 16th ult. is received. The recent insurrection at Gonaives had been entirely suppressed, and the town given up to the regular authorities. The troops of President GEFFRARD, acting in conjunction with the Haytien gunboat *Galatea*, compelled the insurgents to surrender. A free pardon would be extended to all except three members of the Provisional Government.

Cobb's Island, situated off coast of Northampton County, Va., eight miles distant from the main land, and about twenty miles north of Cape Charles, is said to be one of the most attractive on our coast, and admirably adapted in its situation and resources for a watering place. Capitalists in Baltimore are understood to have offered $100,000 for the property, with a reservation to the elder Mr. COBB of such portion of it as may be necessary for his residence. The old gentleman settled on the island when a young man, buying it then for $150 in money and fifty sacks of salt.

The tunnel under the Chicago River, at the foot of Washington-street, Chicago, will consist of three divisions, the two outside ones for vehicles, to be eleven feet wide and fifteen feet high; the middle one for pedestrians, to be ten feet wide, the latter terminating in a stairway at each end, beyond which the two tunnels will converge into one. The covered portion of the tunnel will be about 1,000 feet in length.

Mr. GEORGE R. ARCHER was murdered some months ago in Lawrence County, Kentucky. Three men, named JAMES LYONS, JOHN LYONS and WILLIAM WRIGHT, were arrested, charged with the murder, and lodged in the jail at Louisa, in the same county. Last Tuesday a party of one hundred and fifty men attacked the jail, seized these prisoners and hung them. Mr. ARCHER was greatly respected, and the inhabitants were highly incensed at his murder.

A Raleigh (N. C.) paper notes it as an encouraging fact that, for the past three or four weeks, there has been a disposition on the part of the members of some of the churches in that community, to extend their feelings of Christianity, and that they have commenced regular weekly prayer meetings, which are held at the residence of some member of the church.

The raising of tobacco in New-Jersey is attracting the attention of some of the leading agriculturists of the State. Some parties have already been very successful, and have this year promising crops. The Southern part of the State is, no doubt, better adapted than any other to the cultivation of the plant.

The population of Milwaukee, Wis., in 1840, was 1,750 souls; in 1865 the inhabitants numbered 55,640. During the season of navigation last year the importations amounted to 50,000 tons of eastern merchandise, principally sugar, (mainly from Portland, Me.,) coffee, tea, oil and salt. The receipts of wheat amounted to 12,043,659 bushels.

Those interested in the success of Capt. CLARK's voyage to Europe in a yacht of twenty-eight tons will be gratified to learn that the *Alice* arrived at the Isle of Wight on the 29th ult., nineteen days from Nahant.

In the State of Ohio there are ninety-seven Episcopal parishes and one hundred Episcopal clergymen. Twenty of the former are without services. The total number of communicants is seven thousand two hundred and seventy-two.

At New-Orleans and Cincinnati the cholera is on the increase, though not to an alarming extent. The first case in the latter city occurred on the 11th ult., and since that date there have been only sixty-four deaths.

At Curacoa vessels from the United States with clean bills of health are quarantined for eight days, but if there be sickness on board, they are liable to forty days and discharge of cargo.

Col. WM. H. LUDLOW and HENRY J. SCUDDER are the delegates from Second Assembly District of Suffolk County, to the Saratoga Convention.

LOCAL NEWS.

On the 2d inst. an *ex parte* application was made to Judge BARNARD, in the case of STEWART *vs.* The Board of Health, to have an injunction order granted by him so modified that it should apply to the plaintiff only, and not to all other butchers in Brooklyn. The injunction was so modified on motion of Mr. BLISS. Since then application *ex parte* was made by counsel for plaintiff to have it—the injunction—so altered that it would be as it was originally—namely, enjoining the Board of Health as to all the Brooklyn butchers, instead of plaintiff, STEWART, only. Hence the counsel for the Board have felt called upon to give a notice of motion to their opponents, for the purpose of obtaining the relief granted them on Thursday last by the Supreme Court at Chambers. Full particulars of this case were published in our columns on Friday, the 3d inst.

Yesterday's official bulletins, at the offices of the Board of Health, reported twenty persons lying sick of cholera in this City and eight in Brooklyn. The Police telegraph reported other cholera cases last evening. The disease having made sad havoc in the penal institutions in Kings County, District-Attorney MORRIS advised the release on Sunday of all the prisoners who were under confinement for trivial offences, and about sixty were accordingly liberated. The residue of the prisoners were put into tents, and the disinfection of the institutions was immediately commenced. The patients, after having been placed under tents, improved visibly.

A man named JOHN PERCY, formerly a member of the Albany Bar, was fined $200, yesterday, by Judge BARNARD, for contempt of Court. Being unable, according to his own statement, to pay the fine, he was escorted by an officer to jail, and locked up. The time of his imprisonment is not to exceed thirty days.

The Supreme Court of this District, Chambers and Special Term, was adjourned yesterday by Judge BARNARD, until Monday, the 13th inst., at 10 A. M. The adjournment has been rendered necessary in consequence of the serious illness of the Judge's father. Effort was made to secure the attendance of another Judge to hold Chambers, but it was found impossible to do so. All orders to show cause, motions, &c., returnable this week, will stand over until Monday next.

GEO. ANDREWS, formerly a merchant of Williamsburgh, was yesterday arrested on a charge of forgery, he having uttered and passed a series of checks purporting to have been signed by his cousin, S. W. ANDREWS, thus victimizing several down-town merchants. The exact amount of these alleged forgeries is not known at present. The accused was remanded for examination on the charge, by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court.

The Methodist Centenary Camp-meeting was inaugurated yesterday at Northport, Long Island. The encampment consists of about eighty army hospital tents, all of which are occupied by families. It is delightfully situated in an oak grove in the rear of the town, and may be reached by steamboats which leave New-York twice a day. Services will be held day and evening throughout the week.

On the conclusion of the inquest on the body of MORRIS KLEIN, who died from scalds received at the Second-street boiler explosion, the six jurors disagreed, and brought in two different verdicts, one blaming the engineer, PHILIP RYAN, for neglect of duty, and the second the firm for employing such persons in the engine-room.

BERNARD WICHMANN was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, charged with passing a counterfeit $50 Treasury note, knowing the same to be bad. He was held for examination.

A bootblack, 13 years of age, was found drunk with gin in the Fifth Precinct on Saturday evening. When found by the Police he was too insensible to give his name.

Owing to the absence of grand and petit jurors at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, no cases were tried. A new panel was ordered, returnable to-day.

The City Railroad Companies continue to be very disobliging to the public in the matter of furnishing tickets for passengers.

Last week's mortality tables show that to noon on Saturday there were 946 deaths from all causes in this City, including the deaths in the institutions.

The sum of $131 50 has been received for the Portland sufferers since last report.

Gold and Government Securities were rather firmer yesterday than on Saturday. The Railways ½@1 ℔ cent. lower. Exchange dull—107¾@108 ℔ cent.

General business was quite dull yesterday, though the tendency of prices was in favor of purchasers. The freight market was somewhat brisker and firmer.

Cattle brokers and drovers affirm that beef is ½c.@1c. ℔ ℔. lower than it was last week. But butchers and buyers declare that they are not able to obtain a bullock for anything less than the prices of last week. The supply of cattle for the market yesterday was light, numbering only 3,200 at ALLERTON's on One Hundredth-street. The best animals sold for 19c. ℔ ℔. Those considered common to good for 15c.@17c. A large number were sold for 18c. ℔ ℔., net weight. Transactions were moderately fair and demand rather on the increase. If the price of beef has dropped off from the last week's figures, the sales of yesterday do not show it. About the usual number of milch cows were offered; but sales were slow, with no change in prices since last week. The usual supply of calves arrived; and sales were moderately quick. The receipts of sheep were heavy for Monday, and prices moderately fair, favoring buyers rather more than sellers. The arrivals of swine are light, there being only six car loads in market yesterday, all of which sold readily for 12¾c.@13c. ℔ ℔., live weight. The demand is good and prices firm.

The Radical Plan for Reconstruction—"Universal Amnesty—Impartial Suffrage."

From the Tribune.

Time and again has the TIMES misrepresented the Radical position with regard to suffrage, in defiance of our reiterated and explicit corrections. Right well does it know that what is demanded is *Impartial Suffrage*; but it is resolved that its readers shall be kept ignorant of the truth. We state, therefore, for the sixth or seventh time, that *any restrictions on the Right of Suffrage which shall apply impartially to Whites and Blacks will not be objected to by the Radicals.*

This is a shallow dodge. The *Tribune* uses words to conceal its thoughts and intentions. Practically, in reference to suffrage, the terms "impartial" and "universal" are synonymous. Universal white suffrage throughout the Union is the rule. The exceptions are so rare and limited as to amount to nothing in the argument.

The Radicals inaugurated their suffrage policy at the opening of Congress by rushing a bill for universal negro suffrage in the District of Columbia through the House of Representatives. That measure was found to be too radical *for* radicals. They discovered that this was playing too deep a game and held up. For this they were openly denounced by WENDELL PHILLIPS, reproved by the *Tribune*, and for this the *Independent* now says:

"Unequalled was the opportunity which God gave to Congress to base the nation on the adamant of Equal Rights. What valid excuse can Congress render for casting its golden opportunity unmanfully away? They knew the right, and consented to the wrong. Enlightened, they sinned against light. Lovers of justice, they compromised with injustice. Advocates of liberty, they left the oppressed in the hands of the oppressor. Condemning a recreant President for refusing to establish Equal Rights, they have earned for their own shortcomings the same condemnation."

Instead, however, of boldly standing up for universal negro suffrage, as the *Tribune* and *Independent* required, they resorted to a policy designed to accomplish the same political result by congressional strategy. That policy keeps the people distracted and the Union divided until 1870, so that a Radical President may be chosen, while ten States, ready and anxious to return to their allegiance, are kept out of the canvass. When the Stevens plan was adopted, eleven States were "out in the cold," but the call for a Union National Convention frightened them into a stultification of themselves by the admission of Tennessee.

We have, in the paragraph from the *Tribune*, the real motive for obstructing and delaying the restoration of fraternity and brotherhood throughout the Union. That motive is at once the boldest and the basest that can influence the human mind. It appeals to the passions and prejudices, noble and ignoble alike, aroused and intensified by the rebellion, to obtain *political* power at the expense of the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people, the integrity of the Government, and the Union of the States. It obstrudes and forces, after the people have devoted their treasure and blood to the preservation of the Government and Union, a new political issue. It refuses to accept the destruction of Slavery and the submission of the insurgent States as an atonement for their offence.

There was not an hour during the war when the whole people would not have cheerfully accepted EMANCIPATION and a return to ALLEGIANCE as the basis of Peace and Union. Indeed the *Tribune*, a journal responsible for the war by inviting secession, and in its darkest day, in an abject and craven manner, demanded "PEACE UPON THE BEST ATTAINABLE TERMS." Subsequently, when the conquering hosts of GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, FARRAGUT and PORTER, were on the eve of achieving all this, some modern "John Hook" urged Mr. LINCOLN to offer Slavery $400,000,000 as a bribe for an inglorious Peace!

But now when an honorable peace has been conquered by our gallant army and navy, and when the conquered States ratify the amendments of the Constitution abolishing Slavery forever, and offer to return to the Union fold, the same *Tribune* that kept thrusting in, out of time and place, its discordant lamentations for peace, now paints its face, flourishes its tomahawk, and renews its battle-cry of "ON, TO RICHMOND!"

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, on the Philadelphia Convention.

ATLANTA, July 25.

DEAR SIR: I am satisfied it would be better for all who have occupied the position I did to remain at home for the present, and *send others who have been regarded as more conservative and better Union men.* This, I think, would be more acceptable to the people of the North, and, therefore, best policy. I feel conscious that I and others who have occupied prominent positions are now as loyal to the Government as any other citizens, but this is not the general opinion North. Entertaining these views I shall not consent to be a delegate, but I shall heartily support the movement and the delegates appointed.

As ever, your friend, JOSEPH E. BROWN.

It is but simple justice to the South to say that this letter is in keeping with the general tenor of communications on this subject from their wisest and most considerate men. It suits the purpose of the Radical Press in the North which are opposed to the restoration of the Union, to represent the men of the South who were most prominent in the rebellion as most eager to secure seats in the Philadelphia Convention; but nothing can be more utterly false. As a general thing public sentiment in the South is opposed to sending them. It is felt that as this is a Convention of Union men for consultation concerning the interests of the Union, those who have been most conspicuous in their hostility to the Union have no place in it.

A. H. STEPHENS, who is to-day a far better Union man than half those Northern men who revile him as a traitor, has written a letter expressing concurrence in this opinion. Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, expresses the same sentiments in the letter given above. Judge SHARKIE and Mr. ALCORN, Senators elect from Mississippi, take the same view of their position. Gov. PARSONS of Alabama, Gov. ORR of South Carolina, indeed all the most prominent and influential men of the South, concur in the opinion that deference to the Union sentiment of the North, and a wise regard for the interests of the whole country, dictate abstinence on their part from any active or prominent participation in national affairs at the present juncture.

If public men in the North would evince similar wisdom, and act upon the same just and disinterested regard for the public good, we should have no misgivings concerning the future.

Mr. Colfax at Home—The South and its Sins.

Mr. Speaker COLFAX has mounted the stump in Indiana, and is preaching the doctrine of repentance and good works as essential to the restoration of the Southern States to their former places in the Union. He refuses to believe that the Southern people have repented of the heresy of secession and the sins into which it led them; and delights in painting them as yet rebels, with hands and skirts wet with loyal blood. He sees in the South little beside a spirit of hate; treason is, in his judgment, rampant everywhere; and he enjoins upon his hearers the necessity of keeping it out of the Union until its people attain to his standard of political righteousness.

But although Mr. COLFAX indulges in very sweeping accusations against the South and what he calls its "unrepentant disloyalty," he is not very explicit in his statement of the grounds upon which his charges rest. As we read his speech at South Bend, all his railing may be reduced to two points. One is, that the Fourth of July was not celebrated as enthusiastically as it ought to have been by the Southern people; the other, that notwithstanding the defeat of their armies and the overthrow of their cause, they persist in maintaining that they have rights which the General Government is bound to respect. These are in Mr. COLFAX's mind heinous offences, to be repented of in sackcloth and ashes before regaining admission into the Congressional temple. The South must acknowledge that, having been defeated in war, it has no rights which the conqueror should be required to recognize, and that it is therefore dependent for whatever political *status* it may hereafter enjoy upon the generosity of Congress. And having lost everything of which the Union is supposed to be the symbol—having forfeited all title to shelter under the Constitution—having been reduced by the force of arms to a condition of vassalage, the like of which no civilized conquerer dreams of imposing—the South is expected to be gratefully ecstatic when Independence Day reminds it of what it has lost. In other words, Mr. COLFAX would have our Southern brethren prove their unfitness for the prerogatives of freemen by confessing themselves serfs or slaves, and hypocritically blessing the authors of their altered lot!

It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. COLFAX that the proper time for the Southern States to rejoice as members of the Union established by our fathers, will be when they are fully restored to the privileges which membership implies. If they hint that having been brought back into the Union they have rights to be regarded, they are gruffly told that instead of talking of rights they should cringe and supplicate for mercy. If they suggest that until they are restored to the position which throughout the war they were invited to reoccupy, they have no cause for singing hosannas to the Union whose doors are closed against them—they are scolded as "unrepentant rebels." How may they satisfy gentlemen like Mr. COLFAX, except by resorting to the *hari-kari?* Even then they would not please him, for the grave heeds not the Fourth of July.

Nor has Mr. COLFAX considered the desireableness of allowing the South to reënter the Union with a full measure of self-respect. Detest its rebellion as we may, at least it proved itself a foe worthy of our steel, and there is neither expediency, nor dignity, nor Christian principle in the proposal to treat it with a harshness unknown to modern warfare. We may insist that the Southern people shall come back in good faith to uphold the Union which has asserted its authority over them; but to ask them to come except as equals under the Constitution, would be to insult and degrade them.

So far as our opportunities of studying Southern sentiment extend, we discover nothing to warrant the opinions expressed by Mr. COLFAX in his vindication of Congress. It is possible, no doubt, here and there to find in the South a newspaper or a noisy politician full of the nonsensical disoyalty which forms the staples of VALLANDIGHAM's harangues in Ohio. But viewing the Southern Press as a whole, and the public men of the South as a class, we trace a spirit which has no affinity to that of which Mr. COLFAX speaks. There is a degree of moderation which should silence slander, and a declared readiness to abide by the situation and its results which should satisfy every National Union man. There are complaints about the course of Congress; there are allegations affecting the good faith of the General Government in its treatment of the South; there are allusions to the principles of the Constitution and the rights its confers upon the individual States; but these are presented temperately, and in a manner to which none can fairly object.

Better evidence upon this point cannot be had than that which has been furnished in connection with the choice of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The list up to this time received from the South is not without flaw or blemish. It embraces some names that will not add weight to the proceedings. But as a whole it is eminently creditable to the good sense and moderation of the Southern people. The delegates are for the most part men of character and standing in their respective localities, and there are reasons for believing that they will enter the Convention impressed with the conviction that they will best serve the South by acting discreetly and in a spirit of forbearance and conciliation. Everywhere a determination appears to have been felt to leave demagogues at home, and to send prudent conservative delegates. In some cases delegates have declined the appointment on the ground that their presence might lead to misapprehension. Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, being of the number. We look in vain for the "unrepentant disloyalty" which Mr. COLFAX dwells upon by way of justification.

The City Railroad Ticket Business.

A few years ago, when the present owners of our City Railway lines were standing hat in hand at the bar of the Assembly, begging for the charters which they finally got too easily, there was no limit to their anxiety to accommodate the dear people; they were Simon-pure philanthropists; they begged the privilege of carrying all the poor washerwomen, all the poor working-girls, all the poor day-laborers, and all poor people anywhere on the island for the paltry sum of five cents a head. They got their charters almost for a song; sold their stock for fortunes; built their roads as cheaply and poorly as they could; put on half as many cars as they ought to have run; crowded fifty persons into the space due to twenty; laughed at all complaints and threats, and made from twenty to seventy-five per cent. per year on their actual original stock—not the "watered" amount—for it is a singular fact that a projected corporation, promising to pay richly, will go to Albany as petitioner with only ten thousand shares of capital stock on its list, and return a chartered concern, with thirty thousand shares, and yet not a dollar more of real capital than when it started. For some years these monopolies were content to carry people, packed like herrings in their dirty boxes, for five cents. All that time it would have been money-making business to have done the work any distance below the Central Park for three cents, and there were scores of capitalists who would have undertaken it at that price. In 1861 came the war and the sudden disappearance of silver currency. Coin rose to a premium of five, ten, twenty per cent., and more. How did these rich corporations meet the emergency? Probably the whole lot did not pay ten thousand dollars premium for change. *Then* they had no trouble in issuing tickets; *then* every station-master, conductor, driver and switch-tender had his pockets full, and if a man offered a five dollar bill for a single ride he was urged to take all the change in railroad tickets. All this was for the accommodation of the corporations; it was much cheaper to print tickets than to buy coppers. Well, the public—patient ass—stood it, of course; for how could the people help themselves? Immense numbers of tickets were circulated, and the wear and tear and loss probably just about covered the expense of their manufacture. Soon after followed the Internal Revenue tax, under which these companies were authorized to add two and a half per cent. to their fares to meet that tax. Of course no coin nor shinplaster represents so small a fraction as one-eighth of a cent, but the corporations got over it with the greatest ease. They said, "There are no fractions of a cent; we cannot make change for the eighth part of that sum; the law says we may add the tax to the fare; let us put on a whole cent—it is only twenty per cent. additional, instead of two and a half allowed by the law. That patient ass, the public, will bear it; the people cannot make change—neither can we. It is done." And so railroad fares jumped up twenty per cent. at a bound. It is a remarkable fact that none of these shrewd companies at that time thought that by selling a certain number of tickets for a certain number of dollars they might exactly meet the revenue addition. Perhaps the additional seventeen and a half per cent. to the fare went into the wrong pocket to sharpen their wits in that particular direction. Congress at the last session was moved to look with compassion upon the poor shop girls of this City. It was shown that thousands of people used these roads an average of four times a day, or say eighteen hundred times a year—that they were, well, say "persuaded," out of about thirty-six dollars per year over and above the absolute revenue tax of two dollars and twenty-five cents. So the Congress has ordered that the railroad companies *shall* (not *may*) sell tickets of such denominations as will meet just the two and a half per cent. tax, and no more; that such tickets *shall* (not *may*) be sold at convenient places on their lines. Of course, any man knows that the intention of the act was to have the tickets in the hands of their collectors or conductors and station agents; for who so proper to supply you with tickets as the man who takes your money and gives you change? Now for the results. Two or three of a dozen roads are doing the right thing. The imperative command of the act has recalled to their memory the fact, forgotten in 1862, that there are still printing offices, and that it is perfectly easy to make any fraction of change with little bits of pasteboard. We say some two or three roads are recognizing the law. And we regret to add that some others are evidently evading and dodging it in any and every possible manner. They have not had time to get tickets; or they do not distribute them by conductors; or they have no down town or way agents; or—well, no matter what; any excuse seems to answer. It is respectfully recommended to all these recusant companies to hasten into full compliance with the law. The people of this and neighboring cities have been swindled (that's the word) out of hundreds of thousands of dollars within the last four years, because the companies made the outrageous addition of a whole cent to their fare when the law gave them but one-eighth of a cent. Now the law is clear and explicit; they are to provide tickets; the people demand the tickets, and they should be forthcoming. A quarter of a million of people, who have been swindled outrageously for three years, demand their rights. It will be for the interest of all the roads to cheerfully and speedily grant them, according to the terms of the law.

British Parliamentary Exposures.

NAPOLEON I., in his usual epigrammatic style, remarked that it was wrong for nations to "wash their dirty linen before the whole world." If this was intended as a caustic denunciation of Parliamentary Government, it was a pessimist view and totally unjust. For although the general publicity of Parliamentary debate makes the whole world listeners, yet this public exposition of evils of State or society compels the people and their representatives to be watchful to detect and careful to remedy them.

Such a public exposure of grave evils and a call for the remedial interference of the power of the Government, we had lately in the debate in the British House of Commons on the 17th of July. Two questions of grave import to the English people were brought up and discussed at length, and we mention them here because they both have, the one a commercial, the other a political reference to this country. These questions were: First, the declining condition of the mercantile marine of Great Britain; and second, the means of bribery, corruption and intimidation used in the election and return of members of Parliament.

On the day named, Mr. GRAVES, member for Liverpool, rose and moved "that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the present condition of the seamen of the mercantile marine, with a view of ascertaining whether within the last twenty years the supply of British seamen had or had not fallen off either in point of numbers or of efficiency, &c." The mover then proceeded to support his motion by a lengthy speech, full of interesting statistical details which for our readers would be too tedious to recapitulate fully here. But it appeared that representing the great port of Liverpool, he had fully fortified himself with facts, and from letters he read, it further appeared that shipowners as well as captains of vessels throughout Great Britain entirely agreed with him. Premising this, to show that his was not a mere empty apprehension, we will proceed to analyze, in brevity, his facts.

The first point he makes, is, that in comparison with the increase of the tonnage, the supply of able-bodied seamen had decreased. In 1850 the gross tonnage of Great Britain is stated to have been in round numbers 3,032,000 tons, with 161,000 seamen. In 1865 the tonnage had grown to nearly 5,500,000 tons, and the number of seamen was 197,000, so that while the tonnage had increased 78 per cent., the number of seamen, foreigners as well as all others, showed an increase of but 30 per cent. But the honorable gentleman maintained that even this diminished increase was but apparent, as the greater part of it consisted of foreigners and not of British subjects. To show this he referred to the fact that among 77,500 able-bodied seamen in 1858, there were 11,458 foreigners; in 1865 the number of able-bodied seaman reached 92,000, of whom 20,000 were foreigners, so that, while the tonnage had increased 25 per cent., and the number of the British-born seamen but nine per cent., the foreign element in the mercantile marine had increased 76 per cent., of course, for a true-blue Briton, an infusion of foreigners into the service quite out of all proportion. And after reading some "distressing complaints," he charged that the deterioration of the character of the British seamen, and the destruction of the *esprit du corps* among them was owing entirely to the introduction of this large foreign element, as bringing together a heterogeneous body on board ship and leading to mutiny.

This dread of foreigners is exceedingly British. We believe that no mercantile marine numbers so many foreigners as the American, and we also believe that they are doing very well. They have fought well in our navy and our army, and we can see no reason that we should fear them on the deck of merchant vessels. But "Britannia rules the waves," and it must be provoking to the bulky gentleman, yclept John Bull, to see foreigners steal a clandestine march upon him, and that aboard his own vessels, and slowly elbow him out of them. With our cosmopolitan ideas, no such complaint could be made here; we welcome all to our shores, and in whatever branch they find employment, we are glad of them, and change them very soon into good Americans. That this very complaint could have been made in the House and listened to and seconded, and taken up next day by three or four leading journals of London, shows the great difference between British stolid exclusiveness and American liberal progress.

The second exposure was made by Mr. BERKELEY, member for Bristol. He advocated the introduction of the ballot, and in the course of his extended remarks he made some extraordinary charges. He spoke chiefly of the reëlection to a seat from Guilford, of Mr. BOVILL, the newly-appointed Solicitor-General of the Tory Ministry. Lord PERCY is a Tory and lives near the place, and Mr. BERKELEY charged that on Monday, July 10, the election taking place on Saturday, July 15, Lord PERCY's steward wrote to a liberal tradesman, a harness-maker, saying, "Please make up my bill, as I may probably desire to close my account by Saturday next." The inference is certainly proper, that this threatened withdrawal of his lordship's custom was in consequence of the harness-maker's intention to vote for the Liberal candidate against BOVILL, his lordship's friend. Again, Mr. BERKELEY charges that another tradesman was in the drawing-room of Earl PERCY, and was there told that unless he voted for BOVILL he should never do work there again, and that it was his lordship's intention to send for the poll boxes and never more to employ those who voted against Mr. BOVILL. No wonder that by such means the Tory candidate was elected in a borough which, for forty years, always carried the Liberal candidates. The constituency consists of 647 votes, as Mr. ONSLOW, a member for the same borough, stated. Of these Mr. BOVILL received 316, a minority; his Liberal opponent but 11, and 320 abstained from voting. There is an impartial election for you.

But not Tories only, the Liberals are also pretty good at this sort of thing. The liberal Duke of Somerset, late Admiralty Lord under the Russell-Gladstone Government, once very unceremoneously ejected his whole tenantry because they had voted against him, and said he would not have a tenant unless he was his supporter.

And then the bribery and corruption! Why even the London *Times* admits in an editorial upon this debate, that no legislation could help, for just so long as voters can be found to take a five pound note for their vote, so long will there be rich men to pay it. Beside the opening by the rival candidates, or rather their agents, of rival gin-shops and ale-houses, the hiring of flies and cabs to carry the voters on pleasure excursions from gin-shop to ale-house; tobacco and pipes and cigars for the "independent and intelligent constituency," need any one be astonished that although music and processions are now prohibited by law, yet the election expenses for some seats range as high as $250,000 and none lower than $15,000.

There is a good deal of bribery and corruption in our elections, but it is of a different kind. With us it is confined to Ward politicians and petty tricksters; the great body of the voting people remains untouched. In every Parliament a number of members are ousted because of having obtained their seats by bribery and corruption. No such thing can occur here, for the voters, that in such cases must be purchased, are too numerous for the longest purse, and even if not, the prize is not worth such an expense.

A Tripartite Germany.

And so the party of the German *Trias* has triumphed, if the news flashed through the submarine telegraph and published yesterday be true. There are many reasons founded in the very condition of Germany and of Europe in general to induce us to believe it true. We have endeavored, in these columns, to set these reasons plainly and fairly before our readers, and we have sought to show that a union of the whole of Germany, under the leadership of Prussia, was a political impossibility, because such a union was exactly the thing to be opposed by the three great neutral Powers—France, Russia and England—and because such a union was not favored by the people of the Southern States of Germany. Russia—all powerful in continental Europe—might have pushed her victorious armies onward, conquering all of the German States, and compelling them to submit to her rule, just as we remarked in last Sunday's issue, that as Prussia has the power now, the Germans must submit to what she will, whether for good or ill. But it is very likely the case that France, as well as Russia and England, busied themselves in concert to establish the conditions of an armistice and of subsequent peace, and it is more than probable that this proposition of a tripartite Germany was the result of their conference and united pressure.

This idea is very popular in Central and Southern Germany. Even men who in 1848 acted with the extreme revolutionary party, and worked with heart and soul for a grand Republican Germany, with one government, one flag and one nationality, are now warm advocates of the *Trias*. We have time and space only to instance one of these men, JULIUS FROEBEL, now residing at Stuttgardt, and contributing political articles to the columns of the official gazette of the Wurtemburg Government—the *Staats Anzeiger*. Mr. FROEBEL was a member of the Frankfort Parliament in 1848–49, acting with ROBERT BLUM, the leader of the Republican party. In company with him he was sent to Vienna, during the revolution there, as Commissioners of the Parliament. After the capture of the city by WINDISCHGRAETZ these Commissioners were captured. BLUM was shot and FROEBEL released. He came over here, and there are many in this City who remember him favorably, and many others who have read with both pleasure and profit his instructive works of travel. He is now strongly advocating a tripartite Germany, the union of the Northern States with Prussia, an independent confederacy of the Middle and Southern States among themselves, with Austria, as the third part of Germany, unconnected with the others. This, as we see from the report by the Atlantic cable, is virtually the programme of the expected peace so far agreed upon, and it is the triumph of the party of which JULIUS FROEBEL is one of the ablest journalistic representatives.

We then shall have three main divisions of the German people. Prussia will represent and control some 25,000,000, more or less homogenous in descent, inclination, and religious belief. South of the Main there will be some fifteen millions, under the leadership probably of Bavaria as the largest of the Confederated States, and Austria will be the smallest, with a German population of some ten millions, though, taken as an European Power, with her Sclavonian and Magyar populations, Austria will still number about thirty millions of people. If Austria is forced to pay the war expenses of her two antagonists, the sum named in the telegram, ten millions of dollars, or twenty-five millions of florins, would appear to us ridiculously small, considering the gigantic armaments and monstrous expenditures of both Prussia and Italy; and if it be no more, we surmise that she has to thank this moderate exaction less to the magnanimity of BISMARCK and VICTOR EMMANUEL, than to the friendly offices of NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER.

At any rate, the dream of those who, like Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, in England, and many enthusiasts in Germany, France and this country, ascribed to Prussia the part of Piedmont in Italy, and prophecied the complete unification of Germany, through BISMARCK's efforts, the same as CAVOUR succeeded in establishing an united Italy, has, to all present appearances, and as we predicted, been frustrated for the time. True, the peace of Villafranca left Naples under the Bourbons and provided for the reinstatement of the petty divisions in Northern Italy under a confederated system, with the Pope for its head. Italian passion and GARIBALDI's genius, with CAVOUR's connivance or assistance, upset this arrangement. The proposed arrangements of the prospective peace of Prague may fail just the same of actual enforcement, but as the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies was not a near neighbor of Russia or France, and had no friends in any European Court ready to intercede in its behalf, the case of Italy stood on different ground.

Hereafter, speaking of this remarkable success of Prussia, she will, though inferior still in population to Austria, be greatly superior to her in political and military power. It is the realization of the policy of FREDERICK the Great, and completely changes the position of public affairs in Central Europe.

The London Riot.

The riot in Hyde Park, London, of which we publish copious details this morning, seems to have been more discreditable to the authorities, and to have proved their fears more ill-judged than we could have supposed. The Home Secretary has succeeded in reviving a strong feeling of public indignation, and the question of whether the people may assemble in their own parks for the political expression of opinion will now have to be discussed in what has become a very angry spirit. The Reform League is composed of men of intelligence, and many names of distinguished politicians are included in its list of members. There could have been no imputation therefore of an intention to commit unlawful acts. On the contrary, the leaders endeavored to convince the Secretary that order would be maintained. But official zeal was aroused, and come what might, the people were not to be suffered within the park. No doubt there was a bitter recollection of the attempted Garibaldi meeting at Primrose Hill, some time since, and that may have been intensified by the spectacle presented to the orderly processions as they arrived at the gates, and found 1,800 police and detachments of the Life Guards and Foot Guards, prepared to commit bloodshed, if to do so seemed proper to Sir RICHARD MAYNE, who was present in plain clothes. But, although there was a determined and successful attempt to enter the inclosure, there was no riot in the worst sense of the word. The police clubbed the assailants, but could not defend an inclosed area of over four hundred acres, and there was nothing of a sufficiently deadly character on the part of the crowd to warrant a cavalry charge or volleys of musketry. The crowd were clubbed, but got in, and when in were noisy, and trampled down flowers. A few persons made speeches even; but when night came on the affair was over and the multitude had dispersed, leaving to the police, the soldiers and the Government the unenviable distinction of having been themselves rioters while they only intended to prevent a riot.

The whole affair will not soon be forgotten. The strong language of Mr. BRIGHT, written to the league before the meeting, expresses at this moment the feeling of large numbers of people who were before content to be passive observers of the Reform struggle. Says Mr BRIGHT:

"If a public meeting in a public park is denied you, and if millions of intelligent and honest men are denied the franchise, on what foundation does our liberty rest; or is there in the country any liberty but the toleration of the ruling classes?

"This is a serious question, but it is necessary to ask it, and some answer must be given to it."

These words will be repeated from one end of England to the other, and not only by the adherents of their writer. They have the ring of years long gone by, and the men who called them forth were not wise. With the mere success or failure of a Ministry they have little concern; but they will awaken a spirit which, when once beyond control, is dangerous not only to Cabinets but to the classes from which Cabinets are chiefly formed, and which have owed their security not less to the popular love of order than to their care that while they dazzled the people they did not override them also. And what, as some will think is most dangerous of all, they will cause the question to be asked of how far the policy of an English Government is to imitate that of monarchs to whom free speech is inconvenient, and an unwatched assemblage of men a danger.

JUSTICE WAKING UP.—A curious case happened in Judge BARNARD's Court yesterday. A lawyer, or one claiming to be so, was absolutely fined and sent to prison for disrespect to the Bench. Let witnesses take heart and jurors be patient. Possibly the judicial heart may warm toward them, and the day may be dimly dawning in the distant future when Judges will compel members of the (judicial) Bar to treat equal members of the Court with something like respect. We regret to say that the "awful reverence" for the law and its administrators that marked another age in England is pretty much a memory of other days with us, and that we too often find the free and easy manners of the great Western Judge Lynch in the Court-rooms of the metropolis. But if a lawyer has really been held to account for a vituperous tongue, there must be balm in Gilead. Let the wearied and confused juryman and the badgered and blackguarded witness take heart. The day *may* come when no upstart limb of the law will dare to say of or to a gentleman on the witness stand or in the jury-box anything he would not dare say to him on the street. Then the millennium.

PERSONAL.—A communication appeared in these columns some weeks ago in relation to Mr. V. K. STEVENSON, of the Ninth Congressional District of this City, (an alternate delegate to the Philadelphia Convention,) in which charges or implications were indulged against him as affecting his dealings and settlements while in charge of the Quartermaster's Department of the Southern Confederacy and the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, which we are now assured were unwarranted by facts. Mr. STEVENSON settled all his accounts with the former nearly two years before the war closed, and his voluntary resignation was honorably accepted on their complete adjustment. And in reference to the railway company, while there are civil suits yet depending, the result of which Mr. STEVENSON is prepared to abide, we are assured that they cannot possibly involve his personal integrity.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—The revival of "Pocahontas" last night was the happiest idea developed this season by Mr. STUART. The old folks went to recall the delights of their youth, the young people to see that which their venerated parents had talked of for years. The house was crowded, and the burlesque in every way successful. New jokes, Johnsonian in their "policy," were introduced with marked effect, and no marked intelligence was needed to determine the political or personal preferences of the audience. The burlesque will be given to-night, and every night this week.

Cholera in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 6.

Since the 1st inst. there have been eleven deaths by cholera in the Charity Hospital. Eminent physicians pronounce the disease of a malignant type.

There are five cases now in the Charity Hospital, but they are expected to recover.

The cases are as yet sporadic.

Arrived—Steamers *Mariposa* and *Gen. Grant*, from New-York.

The Cholera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 6.

The reports to the Board of Health up to noon to-day show fourteen new cases of cholera, three of which were fatal. The reports embrace Saturday and Sunday. The number of deaths from cholera during the week ending Saturday was 47.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Considerations for Reflecting Men—The Condition and Necessities of the Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The propriety of taking part in the Philadelphia Convention is a question wholly of good sense, to which passion is inapplicable. Bitter memories are natural, but they cannot suggest what it is wise to do, in order to restore this people to unity and prosperity. Nothing but calm reasoning, dealing with ascertained facts, can help to solve that problem. It is time now for every citizen to disregard the scolding of his political associates and the dictates of his political organization. It has become absurd for any such organization to assume that it has exclusive charge of the welfare of the country. *That* has been in a peculiar manner remitted to the care of the whole people, and it has become the business of every one of them to inquire afresh what the actual condition of the country is, and what can be done to make it better, or to prevent it from becoming worse. It is immaterial for him to consider whether better management might have been exercised by the Executive or by Congress. Whatever any man's opinion on that question may be, the case as it stands is all that he now has to deal with. Finding the country in a certain condition, the people have now to consider whether they will reunite it on that basis, or whether they will postpone reunion in order to secure a different basis. First, then, what is the condition of the country?

The Southern States, lately in revolt, have organized State Governments which now conform to the Constitution and laws of the Union, and are discharging within their own limits all of the functions performed by the State Governments of the Northern States. They make laws and this Government considers those laws binding. They tax their people, administer justice in their courts, preserve the peace and maintain institutions of education. The completeness and lawfulness of their existence as States for State purposes has been recognized by every branch of the Federal Government.

Those communities have, as the people of the several States, accepted the constitutional abolishment of Slavery, and, with two exceptions, South Carolina and Mississippi, have formally annihilated their war debt. It is impossible that any of them should ever attempt to pay it. By a retraction of their acts of secession they have conceded away the whole substance of their disunion theory of government. The laying down of their arms is of necessity final, and they know that they never can resume them for a similar purpose.

On the other hand their social and political condition is not only unsatisfactory, but it is distressing. Toward ourselves many, perhaps the greater part of the inhabitants, retain their prejudices and dislikes. Many of their politicians evidently hope to regain an illegitimate influence in national affairs, and not a few of their speakers and writers are insolent in the tone of their demands. They are exasperated at the altered and advanced position of the negro; they are guilty of meanness and injustice toward him, and the common popular sentiment concerning his rights is even more unmanly than that of our own communities was some twenty years ago. In a word, the condition of the Southern communities, when we regard them as persons who are to be our fellow-citizens, is unsatisfactory and distressing to us.

But the very gravity of these facts compels us to consider at once, before we take any steps which may make them worse, what we do to avoid that result or even to contribute to a better state of things. It is perfectly evident to any man who is able to be calm and courageous, that a reunion, without further political concessions, a reunion on the basis of things just as they are, is not dangerous to us. Some great laws of history are known; and we know that it has been worked out that our Northern life is stronger than the Southern life. We know that secession is done with. We know that our populations must outgrow theirs; unless, indeed, they should maintain the race by the influx of Northern populations, whose influence would belong to us, not to them. We know, in short, that they could not be *dangerous* to us, if they were readmitted to representation to-morrow. Delay, therefore, can be justified only on other grounds than that of mere safety to ourselves; and, in fact, it is chiefly other grounds that are insisted upon by those who would exclude them until they concede further conditions. It is said that they ought to be forced to abandon their unjust advantage in representation, not so much because it is dangerous, as because it is unjust to us. It is said, also, that we owe it to the negro that the South should be put under bonds to do him justice.

In order to secure these ends and to avert some imagined danger from allowing rebels to participate in government, or for the purpose of punishing their offence, (it is difficult to say for which reason) a new amendment to the Constitution has been proposed, which connects inseparably four propositions, all of which those States are required to assent to before they shall return to a place in the Union. They are to agree to a reduction of their representation or the alternative of enfranchising the negroes, and they must disfranchise a considerable element of their population.

If the propositions united in the new article had been disconnected, some of them would have been adopted. As they stand, they will probably not receive the assent of the requisite number even of the Northern States, and they will not be adopted at all by the Southern. After eight months of contest over this subject, Congress has left those States where it found them, and the next session will still find them in the same place. And this delay cannot fairly be justified by considerations of mere peril or safety to ourselves. We all know that the Southern States can only render themselves, so far as we are concerned, inconvenient, not dangerous. They can neither fight us nor repudiate our debt. For what then do we wait? What improvement in their internal condition, or in the matter of convenient relations to us, can we look forward to as the fruit of further delay? The population of the Southern States has already, for five years, been strangers to the Government whose laws we expect them to revere and loyally obey. This has occurred by their own offence; but there stands the fact, and such estrangement is a grave evil, to be neutralized as soon as it can conveniently be done. Already a large population of young men, engaged in the active work of life, exists in those States, who have not known personally what it is to take any share in the action of this Government. It is no small evil to continue this state of things beyond necessity.

Recent events of a frightful character inspire many of us with alarm, as indicating that those communities are unfit to share in this Government. They are inexpressibly sad; but will the further exclusion of those States prevent their recurrence or make their recurrence less violent? On the contrary, we believe that any considerable delay will intensify precisely this class of evils. The issue presented to the Southern mind by our present conditions is that a large proportion of them are to live as strangers in their own homes, and that a population whom they dislike, even more than we used to a few years ago, is to be exalted above them. This issue will beget riots and bloodshed, unless we occupy their whole country with troops and hold them subject to military control. But the question is not whether this is to be done. No party proposes to strip them of their State Governments, and so long as they have even that much freedom of action they will give vent to these passions if fresh occasion is offered. We leave them free to committ outrages; shall we not consider well whether we furnish them no temptations to commit them?

Deeply concerned as we are, then, at these grave events in the South, we believe that exclusion from this Union will not tend to mitigate the condition of society which produces them. We believe, on the contrary, that the grounds, the conditions, on which that exclusion is based, tend rather to aggravate the evil.

In appealing to the people to lay aside their mere party adhesions and consider these questions anew, we do not propose a recurrence to what they have learned to regard with disgust—the old habit of compromise. We simply call upon them to consider the wisest course for the solution of a problem in their own affairs; and we believe that if they are concerned to ameliorate the internal condition of the South, they can better accomplish that beneficent end by re-establishing the full political connection of that section with ourselves.

The readiness of such men as VALLANDIGHAM to take part in the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, instead of deterring a courageous citizen, should only be another reason for his going into that Convention, to give proper direction to its acts. There is as distinct a division in the Democratic Party between conservatives and extremists as there is in the Union Party; and the conservative Democrats, in indorsing the call for this Convention, distinctly declared that they desired the presence only of "wise, moderate and conservative counsel." Let conservative men of both parties go into that Convention promptly, and claim the initiative and the control which belongs to their preponderance, and they will secure wise and moderate action, and in the future they will secure the adhesion of the strongest power in the South itself, instead of pushing it into the arms of the men who have opposed our cause from the beginning.

The condition of the country calls upon the people to put aside their representatives for a time, and to take into their own keeping the settlement of these great questions. It has become absurd for any of the old political organizations to assert an exclusive charge of the public welfare. Every citizen should hold himself, at such a time as this, free from the dictation of any organization with which he may have acted, and, as one of the people, examine and decide upon the steps which it is wisest for us to take. The Philadelphia Convention can be made the forum for this great discussion and adjustment, if the people will bravely resume and exercise their true function. They can suppress both foolishness and treason within those walls if they choose to do their duty. J. P. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The State Convention—A United Body—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, August 2, 1866.

The State Convention, for the election of delegates to represent the State in the Democratic Convention in Philadelphia, met yesterday, at 11 o'clock in the morning, in the New Baptist Church—the place where all the State Conventions, for several years, beginning with the Secession Convention of 1860, have met.

Hon. B. F. PERRY presided over the organizing body.

Proceedings were opened with prayer.

Officers of the Convention were chosen. They were the following:

His Excellency Governor ORR, President.

Gen. WADE HAMPTON, Col. B. H. BROWN, Hon. C. W. DUDLEY and Hon. GABRIEL CANNON, Vice-Presidents.

The Convention bore no appreciable party complexion at all. The members are of all classes—the Conservative, the Progressionist, the Secessionist, the Unionist and the Dodger—all prominent men, who have wont to be entrusted with the public weal. Among them are such men as Gens. WADE HAMPTON, SAMUEL MCGOWAN and JOHN D. KENNEDY, His Excellency Gov. ORR, Hon. B. F. PERRY, who was the late Provisional Governor of the State; WILLIAM HENRY TRESCOT, well known for his "History of Diplomacy" and other literary works; JAMES B. CAMPBELL, the astutest lawyer and politician in the State; C. W. DUDLEY, a consistent Peace man; Col. A. C. HASKELL, of Abbeville; Col. W. P. SHINGLER, of Charleston.

Committees to make nominations were appointed, and the Convention took a recess from 1 until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The afternoon session was devoted to elections. At first there appeared a disposition to elect men outside of the Congressional delegation, upon the ground that these would seem to be, if sent to the Convention, working toward their own admission into Congress; and upon this point of decorum there was at that time some question. But later in the day this consideration yielded to the general desire to find properly representative men, without reference to their personal positions—waiving, for the time being, a punctilio, to follow the dictates of a practical policy. Under these views, the following elections were made, in the usual manner:

From the State at large—His Excellency Gov. ORR, Senator B. F. PERRY, Hon. JAMES B. CAMPBELL, and Senator JOHN L. MANNING.

From the First Congressional District—R. DOZIER, Esq., and Judge F. J. MOSES.

From the Second Congressional District—Col. W. P. SHINGLER and Col. T. Y. SIMONS.

From the Third Congressional District—Judge D. L. WARDLAW and Gen. SAMUEL MCGOWAN.

From the Fourth Congressional District—Judge T. N. DAWKINS and the Hon. JAMES FARROW.

This list, it will be observed, embraces the Governor of the State, the two Senators, and two of the Representatives in Congress, beside first-class men of position elsewhere. The popular feeling is that the State has cause for congratulation in respect of its able delegation. The Convention was the most harmonious body that has ever assembled in South Carolina. There was no discussion of politics; and all the speeches made were of a few minutes length, and made merely upon matters of form and to arrange preliminaries. There was no bickering and no electioneering. This did not seem to be the result of apathy, but arose from an honest and straight-forward desire to make the best of the situation. Gov. ORR struck the key-note of the Convention in his brief address upon taking the chair. His apposite statement of the status of parties in the United States, and the relations of the South to those parties seemed to be one with the feeling of the members. He stated that the object of the Philadelphia Convention was, in general, to sustain the President in his reconstruction policy under the Constitution—to unite the anti-war Democrats, Republicans, and Conservatives of all classes, in order to thwart the Radicals in their usurpation of the Government and their abuse of power—to harmonize and solidify such parties as are ready to sustain the Constitution and the President. The spirit of his remarks was calm and temperate; and in this the body over which he presided agreed fully with him.

The Convention adjourned at 8 o'clock in the evening, after having been in session in all less than four hours. Rapid work that.

The canal in the City of Columbia, which I mentioned in my last as a great and available water-power, has been offered for sale by the State, and is now in the market awaiting a purchaser. The canal has been accurately surveyed by Prof. JOHN LE CONTE, of the University of South Carolina, an accomplished engineer. Prof. LE CONTE estimates that by doubling the original capacity of the canal, as required by the act, the power secured to Bridge-street will be 355 horse-power, the average head being fourteen feet; and from Bridge-street to its mouth, 532 horse-power, with an average head of twenty-one feet, and a current of one foot per second. Prof. LE CONTE further says: "As the supply of water which may be turned from the river into the canal at its head is almost unlimited, the canal can be enlarged to an extent commensurate with the demand for water-power. If desired, it may be made to supply water to the extent of 5,000 horse-power or more." The canal is nearly five miles in length. The terms offered by the State are said to be moderate, and we know of no better scheme to invest capital in than this.

As to crime and the difficulties of Police administration, the *status* of Columbia has undergone no change for several weeks, but from the districts and county towns intelligence reaches us of much violence and villainy, a marked increase of assassinations and robberies. The assassinations are generally committed for money, though sometimes from motives of revenge. The victims are of both colors, as well as the perpetrators. Negroes have been threatened with assassination by negroes for using violence in protecting the property of white men committed to their charge. In several localities (among them this city) the better negroes have cooperated with the whites in preserving good order. The disposition to suppress lawlessness is general on all hands, but the want of civil tribunals, with stated regular sessions and certain in their operation, is sadly felt. Petty thefts are too common to need any mention. They are matters of course.

Within the last week slight rains have prevailed in most parts of the State, and the fears of utter failure of crops have given way to a hope of something better. Our estimate of half a crop being probable seems to us still reasonable. This refers to breadstuffs especially, but may apply equally to cotton, though we hardly expect that much cotton. WOOD.

ILLINOIS AND THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Mass Convention at Springfield—A Great Success.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 3.

The State Union Convention to elect delegates to the "National Union Convention" at Philadelphia August 14, was held yesterday at Springfield, and was a grand success. Representative Hall was crowded with delegates. Senator GREEN, a Republican, presided with Vice-Presidents half Republican and half War Democrats. But one Copperhead ventured there, and he gracefully passed out. THOMAS J. TURNER, present Secretary of the State Central Republican Committee, is a Delegate at Large to the Philadelphia Convention, and all the other Delegates are selected half from the Conservative Republicans and half from War Democrats, all good and true men. The ultra Democrats even here, say that VALLANDIGHAM, FERNANDO WOOD, VOORHEES, and that class of Copperheads shall not sit down in that Convention. All the proceedings were harmonious and augur success in Illinois.

Details of the Convention.

A dispatch to the Chicago papers gives fuller detail of this Convention.

Hon. D. K. GREEN, in taking the chair, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you heartily for the honor done me on this occasion, in selecting me to preside over this very respectable and first Convention of the kind that has ever assembled in the City of Springfield. I have mingled with the gentlemen composing this Convention very considerably yesterday morning, last evening and this evening. I have attended every State Convention ever held in this State, and have been a member of every State Convention which has ever been held by the Republican Party in this State, and I say, without fear of contradiction, that, so far as the gentlemen composing this Convention are concerned, they certainly compare favorably with any Convention of which I have ever been a member in this State. As far as I have been able to discover, no difference of opinion has prevailed. I meet gentlemen whom I used to meet in Republican Conventions, and many who have been life-long Democrats, and what is to me very cheering is that I meet here gentlemen who have honored Illinois upon the field of battle. I have met here gentlemen who have worn the double star upon their shoulders. I have met those who have worn the single star, and those who have worn the eagle and silver-leaf, and gentlemen who have worn the bars, and I am happy to say that I have met gentlemen who have stood at the breech of the gun. [Applause.] We have come together with a common object, and I must say to you that those gentlemen who have worn the insignia of office during the war have had my heartfelt sympathy. We have met here for a common object. Fifty-three gentlemen and I met here for the first time in 1861. We endeavored then to recruit the army of Illinois for a purpose. That purpose was to save the unity of our States. That was the object of our meeting, of our drumming through the streets, and, through the cities and villages of the States. It was to retain intact the Union of these States. Those brave boys of Illinois have boasted that they carried the flag with not a single star erased. It was their object to preserve them from being erased. Their idea was that no star could be erased.

The war has been over for 13 or 14 months. During that time no rebel flag has floated over any portion of these United States—over any foot of territory. I say that those gentlemen who have been in the army have a right to say why it is that the Union is not intact; why it is that you and I have to come to Springfield to make inquiries upon this subject. We said to the boys, four or five years ago, put down the rebellion! They did as we told them, and yet we do not find the state existing that we had a right to think would exist. We find that although the rebellion is destroyed, yet these States are uncalled among these United States—yet a horde of politicians. It is your business to inquire, as citizens of this great Republic, why it is that these States are not restored, and when we find the cause it must be removed. I say to you, gentlemen, I for one propose to find the cause and remove it. I apprehend there will be no trouble. I thank you once more, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred on me.

On the conclusion of Mr. GREEN's remarks the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially accept and heartily indorse the principles contained in the call heretofore issued for the National Union Convention on the 14th of August, inst., at Philadelphia, and that we pledge ourselves, each to the other and to our country, to maintain and uphold them sacredly and inviolate.

Resolved, That the factious majority of our present Congress deserves rebuke for its reckless disregard of the blood it has shed, for its vacillation, for its violation; for its denial of representation to ten States of this Union; that while claiming that these States can only be allowed representation by the action of the law-making power, we assert this ruling faction has utterly failed to prescribe any basis upon which such States may ever be admitted.

Resolved, That Congress in its last hours made a fitting monument of its own selfishness and weakness by appropriating to each member thereof an extra sum of $4,000, while with niggard hand they doled out to each of the brave soldiers of the Republic, for their efforts in saving the Union, only the sum of $100.

The following are the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention:

Delegates at Large—O. H. Browning, of Adams; T. J. Turner, of Stevenson; A. J. Kuykendall, of Jefferson; D. K. Green, of Marion; Isaac Underhill, of Peoria; W. Fithian, of Vermillion; A. McClernand, of Sangamon; Wm. R. Morrison, of Monroe; C. L. Higbee, of Pike; T. L. Dickey, of La Salle; A. G. Parr, of Scott, and S. S. Marshall, of Hamilton.

The report of the Committee was accepted and adopted.

The Committee appointed to select delegates for the different Congressional Districts then reported, in the order of their districts, as follows:

First District—Hon. George C. Bates, Wm. Dexter, Hon. Thomas Dexter, Hon. Thomas Royne and Hon. S. S. Hayes. Alternates, Gen. Martin R. Wallace, Gen. Walter B. Scates, Samuel W. Fuller and John McGinnis, Jr.

Second District—N. M. Harrington, J. S. Fisher, W. B. Plattes and F. G. Garfield. Alternates, H. L. Perry, W. Kimball, W. P. Tarney and S. L. Doland.

Third District—Samuel Strewds, W. D. Mechum, J. Hathaway and E. B. Stiles.

Fourth District—Col. J. C. Cox, G. Edmunds, Major H. O. Sullivan and P. L. Cobb. Alternates, Col. W. H. Bennison, G. W. Hunt, Col. Hart and J. G. Madden.

Fifth District—W. B. Cook, W. T. Dudell, J. G. Green and A. M. Gibbons. Alternates, B. Turner, B. Todd, W. T. Bryan and Col. R. Smith.

Sixth District—Capt. A. Longworth, Col. Wm. Reddick, Judge J. O. Norton and Col. Lorenzo P. Sawyer. Alternates, Hon. S. W. Harrison, John Miller, Geo. F. Brown and Col. H. F. Valleit.

Seventh District—Col. W. N. Coler, Dr. W. W. Chambers, Gen. C. Black and R. N. Parish. Alternates, D. G. Burr, L. C. Hurd, Col. W. J. Calloway and A. N. Smyser.

Eighth District—John E. Rassett, G. W. Park, W. P. Chain and C. Knapp. Alternates, D. Sherman, E. H. Palmer, R. E. Goodell and W. G. Burdell.

Ninth District—Hon. H. H. Glenn, Hon. L. W. Ross, Capt. Barnard and James McGreary. Alternates, Hon. A. Bally, F. G. Mcseely, Lyman Lacy and J. H. McCall.

Tenth District.—Hon. Anthony Thornton, J. J. Ketchum, F. Marshall and B. F. Statton. Alternates—Col. Charles Morton, Charles Holt, J. W. Hawkins and M. C. Long.

Eleventh District.—Col. W. B. Anderson, Hon. J. C. Robinson, Hon. N. A. Eddy and F. D. Preston. Alternates—Hon. G. H. Varnell, Col. S. G. Heiseeks, Capt. Judy and Dr. J. J. R. Turney.

Twelfth District—Hon. E. M. West, Col. J. J. Mitchell, Hon. W. G. Rase and Maj. S. P. Tipton. Alternates—Col. W. H. Readly, Hon. — Reilly, G. W. Brackett and Dr. C. T. Jones.

Thirteenth District—Hon. Wesley Sloan, Col. W. R. Towns, W. L. Hambleton, Col. John M. Creeks. Alternates—John E. Eawin, John C. White, Charles Carrall and Dr. Paul Sears.

Hon. PHILIP A. HOYNE, of Chicago, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows:

President—Hon. DAVID K. GREEN, Republican, of Marion County.

Vice-Presidents—Hon. Geo. C. Bates, Republican, of Cook County; Col. Jonathan Kimball, Republican, of Kane County; Samuel Strander, Democrat, of Whiteside County; Gen. John C. Cox, Republican, of Adams; Dr. A. M. Gibson, Republican, of Peoria; Hon. E. S. Terry, Republican, of Vermilion; D. Little, Republican, of Logan; A. G. Slack, Republican, of Schuyler County; Maj. W. B. Little, Democrat, of Christian County; Tazewell W. Turner, Republican, Jefferson County; Maj. Thos. Morgan, Monroe, and Louis Honick, Democrat, of Alexander County.

Secretaries—Henry O'Sullivan, Republican, of Adams County; Joseph W. Daw, Republican, Lasalle; J. McGillness, Jr., Democrat, of Cook, and E. W. Townsend, Democrat, of Hamilton.

After the conclusion of the business of the Convention, several gentlemen, among others Hon. GEO. C. BATES, of Chicago; Gen. J. A. MCCLERNAND, of Springfield, and Mr. I. J. KETCHUM, of Jacksonville, were called upon for addresses, and responded in well-worded and eloquent remarks, which were frequently and loudly applauded. The Convention then adjourned.

During the whole session the utmost unanimity of action and feeling prevailed in the Convention. Greater harmony and greater concert of action could not have been desired than was exhibited to-day. The Convention has been a success, and Union-loving people cannot help but hope that it will result in much good to the country.

Why the South should be Represented in the Philadelphia Convention.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

A good deal of doubt and dissent is expressed in the Georgia press in reference to the policy of Southern representation at the Philadelphia National Convention. These misgivings are natural, and altogether worthy of respect. While they spring from a reasonable apprehension, we think they ought to be calmed by the considerations that the South can suffer no detriment from any action of this Convention, provided delegates are sent who are truly alive to her honor and interests. Such delegates will, as a matter of course, spurn any test oath that implies more than fidelity to the Constitution of the United States and to the Federal Government, of which their constituents claim to be members equal in rights and dignity to any of their compeers. This equality is at the bottom of the theory of the Convention, and unless it is acknowledged in the organization as well as the action of the body, it will fail of its objects of harmony and restoration. Hence, no harm will be done by the Southern delegates refusing to take their seats. If, on the other hand, the essential conditions of the grand political project are respected and the body becomes what the perils of the Government demand, the South should be there to testify to the honesty and sincerity of the position it took when its arms were surrendered, and to its readiness to join with patriots everywhere to roll back the tide of Radical innovation and reëstablish the Constitutional Government of the fathers. It should be there, too, to claim a hearing before the country and the world against the slanders and falsehoods of its enemies, and to vindicate its claims to its just rights as equal and component parts of the Federal family of States. *The Convention may be a failure, through the evil passions of ambition and the influence of bad counsels, but, if it is, we are no worse off than before, for we need no compromise, honor or principle in it.* If it succeeds, however, we should be the first to swell the triumph of truth over error, and join hands with true men everywhere in wresting the Government from the hands of fanatics and destroyers.

Gov. Swain, of North Carolina, and Secretary Seward.

The Raleigh *Standard* publishes the following:

Messrs. W. W. Holden & Son:

GENTLEMEN: I have read with surprise your reference to me, in your paper of the 28th, as authority for the opinion of Mr. SEWARD in relation to the test oath. I have no means of arriving at a conclusion on this subject, which are not open to all newspaper readers. My own opinions in opposition to the constitutionality and expediency of this measure have been frequently and freely expressed, orally and in writing, at home and abroad, and among others, to the Secretary of State.

I had three interviews with Mr. SEWARD during my visit to Washington in March last; two in his office, confined entirely to matters of business, and a third at his house, whither I was accompanied by two friends from this State, in whose veracity and integrity I have entire confidence. It was by invitation. I conversed with him freely on this occasion in relation to the condition of things in North Carolina. Their hearing was more acute than mine, and what inferences they may have drawn from anything that occurred, I have no means of knowing. No information that you possess on the subject has emanated from me, either directly or indirectly.

Yours, very respectfully, D. L. SWAIN.

CHAPEL HILL, July 31, 1866.

Mississippi Congressional Districts.

The State Convention of August last ordained that the Congressional Districts of Mississippi should be the same as established by law in 1857—thus reducing the number of Representatives from seven to five—the former being the representation in the Confederate Congress. The districts, as now constituted, are as follows:

First—Tishomingo, Tippah, Marshall, De Soto, Tunica, Coahoma, Panola and Lafayette.

Second—Pontotoc, Itawamba, Monroe, Chickasaw, Calhoun, Yalobusha, Tallahatchie, Sunflower and Bolivar.

Third—Carroll, Choctaw, Oktibbeha, Lowndes, Noxubee, Winston, Attala, Leake, Neshoba and Kemper.

Fourth—Washington, Holmes, Madison, Yazoo, Issaquena, Warren, Hinds, Rankin, Scott, Newton, Clarke, Jasper, Smith and Lauderdale.

Fifth—Simpson, Copiah, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Lawrence, Covington, Davis, Green, Wayne, Perry, Marion, Pike, Amite, Wilkinson, Hancock, Harrison and Jackson.

Mr. Mallory and the Rousseau-Grinnell Difficulty.

The Louisville *Journal* publishes the following:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31, 1866.

Col. Harney:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to a paragraph of a speech by Hon. M. GRINNELL, of Iowa, in the House of Reprentatives of the United States, published in your issue of July 25, in which he says:

"Now, Sir, I wish to deny any unfriendliness toward the gentleman or toward the State of Kentucky. I deny that I ever made any remark which could be construed to mean anything unfriendly in that respect. So far from that being the case, I have held Kentucky in high regard. I have held in high regard the gentleman who preceded in Congress the gentleman who has spoken to-day. His predecessor writes to me that he will be returned here by 5,000 or 10,000 majority."

This is perfectly inexplicable, as I never had any written communication with Hon. Mr. GRINNELL in my life, on this or any other subject.

Please do me the justice to insert this note in your paper, and request the *Journal* to publish it.

Yours, truly, R. MALLORY.

Western Delegates to Philadelphia.

From the Chicago Times.

It is an auspicious fact that the delegations appointed to represent the Northwestern States in the Philadelphia Convention are generally composed of the ablest, clearest-headed and most statesmanlike men among their citizens. The Indiana delegation includes such men as Senator Hendricks, Col. Thomas Dowling, Hon. Graham N. Fitch, Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, Hon. A. P. Edgerton, Judge Perkins and Gen. Cravens.

The Wisconsin delegation embraces Senator Doolittle, Hon. Morgan L. Martin, Hon. A. W. Randall, Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Robinson, John B. Smith, Hon. Geo. H. Walker, Hans Crocker, Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Gen. Bertelman, Hon. J. Simmons, Gen. Bragg, &c. In fact, every name in the Wisconsin delegation is that of a strong man. Few States, in proportion to numbers, will be represented by as much ability in that Convention as the State of Wisconsin.

Iowa sends also some of her best men, among them Gen. Samuel Kirkwood, Gen. Whittle, G. H. Parker, Judge Claggett, B. B. Richards, &c.

Illinois will likewise be represented by a delegation comprising some of her ablest men. Ex-Senator Browning, Hon. T. J. Turner, Gen. McClernand, Col. W. R. Morrison, Judge T. L. Dickey, Hon. S. S. Marshall, Hon. A. G. Burr, Hon. Anthony Thornton, Hon. E. Stilles, and many others who might be named, comprise a body of talent such as has rarely been selected to represent our State in popular national assemblies.

The Saratoga Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.

In reply to an editorial in the New-York *Tribune* of this date, referring to the election of delegates to the Saratoga Convention, we beg to contradict the statement, as far as the Twentieth Assembly District, Nineteenth Ward, is concerned. The National Union Association of this district was organized on the 19th July last, upon the same basis and with as much publicity as any other Association was ever formed. The meeting for enrollment of members, as well as for the primary election of delegates, was duly advertised in your valued journal for several days preceding the meetings, and we would respectfully call the attention of the New-York *Tribune* to your paper of July 30 and of Aug. 1 and 2.

The delegates elected by this Association were elected by the voters of the district without the knowledge of the Astor House meeting.

JAMES R. DAVIES, President,
WM. H. RICHARDS, Secretary,
National Union Association, Twentieth Assembly District, Nineteenth Ward.

Miscellaneous.

The Confederate Democracy of the Tenth Toledo (Ohio) District have nominated Gen. H. S. COMMAGER for Representative. The Union Convention has not yet been held, but several of the counties have elected delegates, and instructed them to vote for Mr. ASHLEY, who will undoubtedly be nominated and elected. Gen. COMMAGER was the candidate against Mr. ASHLEY when he was first elected to Congress. When the war broke out he left the Democratic Party and entered the Union army, in which he made an excellent reputation, and was cordially sustained by the Union Party, and rose to the rank of Brigadier.

The Colorado Republican Territorial Convention was held at Denver on the 24th ult. It was fully attended, and the proceedings were entirely harmonious. GEO. M. CHILCOTT was nominated a delegate to Congress on the second ballot. The vote stood: CHILCOTT, 42; HOLLOWAY, 11. A series of resolutions were passed. They are opposed to any Congressional legislation abridging powers conferred upon the Legislature of the Territory by their organic acts, or infringing upon the sovereign rights which the people of the Territory hold in common with the people of the States.

The Union State Central Committee of Indiana met in regular session, at Indianapolis, Aug. 3. The attendance was equite large, and a number of distinguished gentlemen connected with Indiana politics were present. Measures were adopted for securing a more thorough organization of the various counties, and it was resolved to hold a mass meeting at some point in every Congressional District on the 22d day of this month. Gen. BENJ. SPOONER, member of the Committee from the Fourth District, tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Wm. S. BROWN, of Decatur County, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

A Convention of Union men assembled in Covington, Ky., Aug. 2, and appointed the following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention: Gen. John W. Cannel and Col. John J. Landrum as delegates, and O. W. Root and James Givens as alternates; and recommended Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, C. F. Burnam, Gen. Leslie Combs and Gen. L. H. Rousseau as delegates for the State at large.

The following names are attached to a call for a District Convention to be held at Niagara Falls, to send delegates to Saratoga: A. S. Porter, W. A. Davis, A. Augustus Porter, Charles H. Piper, Leander Cole, T. G. Hulett, D. J. Townsend, G. P. Eddy, Chas. H. Symonds, Hollis White, E. Peters.

Hon. A. W. HUBBARD, present member of Congress from the Sixth Iowa District, was nominated Aug. 3, notwithstanding his previous declension.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The United Service Central Committee.

The Members of the United Service Central Committee, met at their rooms, Nos. 114 and 116 East Thirteenth-street, last evening. The Chair was taken by Col. HILLYER, who, on calling the meeting to order, stated the object for which they were assembled was that the soldiers of New-York City might be properly represented in the Philadelphia Convention.

Capt. CRUMP suggested that the Committee Member from each Assembly District should send in his roll, so that three inspectors of election from each assembly district might be chosen by the presiding officer to superintend the election of delegates from the several congressional districts.

Col. MCGREGOR suggested that each assembly district nominate its own Inspectors to the presiding officer.

Capt. CRUMP then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved—That the President of each assembly district shall send a copy of the roll of the Organization to the Chairman of the Central Committee, who shall select three names therefrom, to act as Inspectors of Election in each congressional district.

On motion of Capt. CRUMP copies of rolls were ordered to be sent in this (Wednesday) afternoon.

On motion of Gen. WARD, it was ordered that the election be held on next Thursday evening, at such places as shall be selected by the delegates this evening. The meeting then adjourned.

Trouble in the "Baltic."

There was trouble in the *Baltic* yesterday, and strange as it may appear, we are in possession of all the facts, and yet the news did not come by the Ocean Telegraph. The more relish on that account, do you say? Perhaps it is, but does it not strike you as strange that without the assistance of the "link" we could have the news so rapidly? So it would be if the trouble in the *Baltic* meant a war between Russia and somebody else, and that we were about to tell whose hair was pulled in another little family squabble in Europe—but we are not. The trouble alluded to *was on board the steamer Baltic*, which arrived here yesterday A. M.

The steamer *Jasmine*, of the Custom-house service, was alongside brisk and early yesterday morning with Deputy-Surveyor VAN BRUNT, Mr. MERRILL and a number of officers, as is customary on the arrival of a steamer. These gentlemen, or gentlemen of like habits, attached to the same institution usually do, pick up a thing or two in a loose way, on board the steamers when they find it necessary to do so, as the readiest way of illustrating the peculiarity of the revenue laws, for the benefit of those on board who seem to ignore the necessity of paying the national debt, principal of interest.

Yesterday those employed in this educational pursuit had considerable opportunity for the exercise of their talent. The number of ladies who didn't know that they mustn't wrap themselves up in webs of silk in this hot climate was astonishing. The ladies attached to the institution, whose duty it is to look after the clothing of lady passengers, to see that everything is according to hygiene and the "customs of the country," unraveled a tremendous amount of ignorance and silk yesterday. Moire antiques, watered silks, Irish poplins, mousseline-de-laines, delicate barèges, and many other beautiful things in that way, with new names, were taken from the passengers as unwholesome things to use, wrapped up carefully in Custom-house papers, tied with red tape, and sent on board the *Jasmine*.

There was probably a good cartload of these things found in one place or another where nobody but rude persons would have thought of looking for them. They have no consciences, Custom-house officers and lose hearts. We saw one examine a piece of plain silk until it became watered under the eyes of the lady who thought it was to be her's for ever and ever. He melted not, but took it away with a sardonic grin, span a yard of tape around and fastened the bundle with a sailor's knot. The ladies, however, were not the only smugglers, there were gentlemen whose passion for jewelry had had a sudden burst just before they came away; others who must have got married to watchmakers' daughters, and taken their dowries in trade. Others with meerschaums in quantity sufficient for the necessities of a Dutch colony out of pipes for a century, and others again with nicely assorted portmanteaus whose contents became much less confusing in variety by the time the officers got through with them. Altogether there must have been many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of dollars' worth in the huge pile the writer saw yesterday in the Deputy Surveyor's room.

The seizures were made by officers BELL, DOUGLASS, BEMIS, BARKER and HASSINGER, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. MERRILL.

The efficiency of the new plan of boarding by small steamer in lieu of the barges formerly used by the officers was apparent yesterday, when the number of arrivals was so many in the morning that it would have been impossible without this new aid to have placed the men in charge of the vessel in anything like as good time. The little steamer, under the direction of boarding officer HANCOCK, shot through the bay from vessel to vessel, with a staff of officers, one or more being left upon each vessel to proceed with his inspections. By this improvement a great deal of work is done, and done well, which was scarcely possible in the old arrangement, owing to the time necessarily lost by the inspectors going to and fro in their barges.

Ocean Telegraph Cable.

We respectfully call attention to samples of an OCEAN TELEGRAPH CABLE, manufactured by us, and exhibited in September, 1865, at the Annual Fair of the American Institute, at the Armory, in Fourteenth-s. This sample is made upon the true principle for a Deep Sea Cable to be laid and worked successfully.

It has been approved by all scientific and practical men who have examined it.

We propose to manufacture this Cable for any parties who may approve it, to be laid from New-York to Bermuda, and from thence to the shores of England, France, or Spain, and we will undertake to make and warrant any length required for that purpose.

Capitalists, Telegraph Companies, and others interested are invited to call and examine samples, &c., at our office and salesroom, 113 Liberty-street.

THE BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA CO.
SAM'L C. BISHOP,
General Agent.

NEW-YORK, Aug., 1866. [*Advertisement.*]

If We Could Not Get Another.

Rev. L. BOLTON, Johnsonville, N. Y., writes: "The machine works admirably, and has been in use eight months, and has not failed in the least point, nor has a seam ever given out. We would not take one hundred dollars for our machine, *if we could not get another.*" Mr. JOHN HANCOCK, Successful L., writes: "We would not part with our Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine on any account—*if we could not get another.*"—[*Advertisement.*]

[Communicated.]

An Honorable Merchant.

Mr. CHARLES BAEDER, of Philadelphia, is entitled to be thus named. Many years since he failed, owing a large amount. His creditors compromised with him and he was legally released. About a week since they were invited to dine with him at the Continental Hotel, and Mr. BAEDER then paid the balance of his old indebtedness in full, principal and interest. Let those who value money more than they do honor and integrity ponder this and other cases like it. And let those who are in a similar situation "go and do likewise." There are some men living luxuriously who could do it if they would. We presume Mr. BAEDER was never happier than when he filed away the receipts of his old creditors and thanked God that he had lived long enough to pay his debts in full.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of

A BURGLAR CAUGHT AND POUNDED TO DEATH WITH CROQUET MALLETS.—Wednesday afternoon, while a young girl, the daughter of one of our old citizens, was sitting in the drawing-room, she heard a slight noise in the hall. She walked softly to the door, and discovered the front door ajar and the thief walking quickly, though very stealthily, up stairs. She waited a moment, then, following cautiously, observed him enter a front chamber, the door of which being opened exposed to view a tempting array of jewelry and other articles of *bijouterie* scattered about the toilet bureau. With a presence of mind wonderful in one so young, she hastily closed and fastened the door, but not before catching a glance of a most vicious-looking pair of eyes. She descended to the drawing-room almost overcome with agitation at the success of her bold experiment, for she was alone in the house. She waited in breathless anxiety until dark, when her parents returning, she communicated the startling intelligence to them of the thief she had so dexterously caged.

Mr. SMITH seized a mallet and Mrs. SMITH another, and both ascended to the chamber. Upon entering, they discovered the thief partially screened by the bureau. Mr. SMITH demanding his business there, received no reply save a malignant glance, accompanied by a dash toward the door, which Mrs. SMITH quickly pushed to, while Mr. SMITH gave him a blow with his mallet. The wretched creature now rushed from one side of the room to the other, making frantic efforts to escape the blows leveled at him by Mr. and Mrs. SMITH. Finally a crashing blow on the head stretched him senseless. One would suppose humanity should now have prompted a cessation of hostilities, but Mr. SMITH was seen to kick the inanimate form, and Mr. SMITH carried him down stairs and threw him, all bleeding and senseless, into the street. In the morning the poor outcast was found stark and stiff, having probably bled to death during the night. The Common Council have taken no steps to remove the remains, and they are still to be seen in the vicinity of the Baptist Church.

During the *melee* a blow from Paterfamilias aimed at the robber came near disabling Mrs. SMITH instead, while a fierce lunge from her mallet (they were croquet mallets) shattered several valuable panes of glass. It is to be hoped the fate of this unfortunate thief may prove a salutary lesson to other evil-doers.—*Erie Dispatch, Aug. 3.*

THE CULTURE OF TOBACCO IN FRANCE.—A Paris correspondent says: In regard to the culture of tobacco, now an important item of French agricultural industry, the law is even more stringent. Tobacco being a Government monopoly, no one can grow even a single plant of tobacco in his garden without a permit. If a peasant wishes to plant a field with tobacco, he makes a declaration to that effect to the proper authorities. An inspector then visits the field to be planted, measures it carefully, and enters the measurement in his book. When the tobacco comes up, every plant is counted, and an entry of the number made in the same book. Every week the Inspector visits the field, counting every stem, and when the plants are approaching maturity, *every leaf is counted*, and an entry of the number of leaves of each plant is made in his book. If a leaf is attacked by an insect, or withers, the farmer must not remove it; but on the next weekly visit of the Inspector, the dead leaf is taken away by him, an entry to that effect is made in the book, and the entry for particular plant, is corrected as to the number of leaves. When the crop is fit for gathering, the Inspector makes a final examination. It the quality is found to be defective, he causes the whole to be gathered and burned; the unhappy owner, in such case, not receiving a single centime, but losing the whole of his year's work. If the quality is satisfactory, the Inspector superintends the cutting, counts the leaves before leaving them carried away, and pays the regulation price for them. This price is very large; so that the tobacco-grower risks the chance of a heavy loss against the chance of a rate of profit very much higher than he could make by any other branch of agriculture. But as the tobacco is a very delicate plant, and subject, in this climate, to various diseases and other mishaps, its cultivation so often proves a failure that the French peasant, sharp as he is after gain, is growing every year more and more shy of it, so that the amount of tobacco grown here is steadily declining, and its culture will probably cease altogether.

A TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—On Monday last Col. PALMER, Secretary of the Western Union Company, had a half hour's interview with GEO. H. MUMFORD, Esq., the former sitting in the office in this city, and the latter in San Francisco. The conversation was rapid and uninterrupted for a considerable time, answer succeeding question in quick succession. Mr. CREIGHTON was in the office at Omaha, Nebraska, and was there listening and participating in the conversation. At length the communication was abruptly closed. Col. PALMER asked Mr. CREIGHTON at Omaha, "what was the matter?" The answer came very soon that a heavy thunder storm was prevailing on the plains between that place and Salt Lake City, and the lightning had struck and shivered a number of telegraph poles. It is said that nearly one hundred poles have been struck by lightning this season, quite a new thing in that direction. In the course of the interview referred to, the time of day was asked. It was 8 o'clock and dinner time in Rochester, while it was but 12 o'clock at San Francisco.—*Rochester Union, Aug. 1.*

PORTRAIT OF GEN. HANCOCK.—A number of our citizens—with a view of presenting to Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK a token of their high appreciation of him as a gallant and faithful soldier, and of his private character, as evidenced during his sojourn among us as a representative of the Government in this military department—have had executed by Messrs. STANTON & BUTLER, on Fayette-street, near Charles, a most admirable portrait of the General in pastel. The portrait is natural and life-like, and those most familiar with the lineaments of his features pronounce it unapproachable in this respect, while the execution is most excellent. The attitude is easy and graceful, and is presented in undress uniform. As a work of art it is highly creditable, and will doubtless be highly appreciated by the distinguished soldier. A small tablet affixed to the foot of the frame tells the history of the picture, as follows: "Presented to Maj.-Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, by his Baltimore friends and admirers, as a feeble expression of their high appreciation of his eminent military services during the war for the Union."—*Baltimore Com. Adv.*

LAMARTINE AND HIS ADMIRERS.—A laugh has been raised recently against M. DE LAMARTINE, to whom a lady admirer has just been writing from the country, informing him that she has all his works in her book-case and a portrait of him in her bed-room; that she reads a portion of his verses every day, and has it framed, and is never weary of reading, again and again, the delightful poem beginning:

"Combien j'ai douce souvenance
Du joli lieu de mon enfance;
Ma sœur, qu'ils étaient beaux ces jours
De France!
O mon pays, sois mes amours
Toujours!"

on getting which letter M. DE LAMARTINE is described as showing it to a friend, and remarking, with effusion, on coming to the old lady's quotation, "It is, perhaps, the best thing I have written." The point of the joke is that the verses in question are not only rather weak but are *not* by M. DE LAMARTINE.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—BAYARD TAYLOR, who has seen more mountains than any other man living, writes of our Rocky Mountains:

"I find myself constantly returning to the point which my eyes seek, with unwearied interest, whenever I lift them from the paper. Ever since my arrival I have been studying the mountains. Their beauty and grandeur grow upon me with every hour of my stay. None of the illustrations accompanying the reports of exploration, and other Government documents, give any distinct idea of their variety and harmony of forms. Nowhere distorted or grotesque in outline, never monotonous, lovely in color and atmospheric effect, I may recall some mountain chains which equal, but none which surpass them. From this point there appear to be three tolerably distinct ranges."

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.—The address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society was delivered on Tuesday by Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON, of New-Haven, Conn., on "The Connection between Material and Moral Development," and the poem by J. S. D. TAYLOR, of St. Albans. The class of 1857 elected Dr. P. O. M. EDSON, of Roxbury, orator, and ROBERT N. HALL, of Montreal, C. E., poet, for the decennial celebration next year. On Wednesday the class of 1839 observed their twenty-fifth anniversary, with an address by Rev. Dr. SHEDD, of New-York, and a poem by Rev. JOHN H. HOPKINS, Jr. The exercises of the graduating class also occurred on Wednesday.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—The Paymaster-General says it will take three years to examine the claims of soldiers for bounties under the new law, and it being computed that the amount required for their liquidation will be seventy-five millions of dollars, only twenty-five millions will be required per annum for their payment until all the claims are settled.

At the Republican Convention of the Third Congressional District of Ohio, composed of Warren, Preble, Butler and Montgomery Counties, Aug. 21, Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK was unanimously nominated for reëlection to Congress. The Democratic Convention will be held on the 28th of this month, and DURBIN WARD is strongly spoken of for nomination.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY, STOCK, FIXtures and good-will of the Diamond Parlor and Sulphur Match business, complete and in good running order, with a good cash trade, at a reasonable price; satisfactory reasons given for selling; a rare chance to get into an established business. Apply to J. R. DEY, No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

STORE TO LET AND STOCK FOR SALE—A good store, about 60 feet deep, situated in the best part of 6th-av., and having a cloak-room on the second floor the depth of the building, together with a desirable stock of dry goods, cloaks and shawls. Apply at No. 169 6th-av., cor. of 12th-st.

A YOUNG, MARRIED MAN, NOW ACTing as book-keeper at a salary of $2,000, would like to connect himself with an old established house where his services and $10,000 to $20,000 could be well and safely employed. Address M., Box No. 120 Post-office, Southport, Conn.

$2,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN A lucrative, well-established, cash manufacturing business; ready sales and large profits; will bear investigation. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A COMPETENT DRUGGIST WISHES a partner, (silent preferred,) with capital, either to buy out an old or start a new drug store; best of references given and required. Address B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $2,500 CASH, TO join equally in a pleasant business enterprise which will divide more than $100,000 in 12 months. For particulars, address MORTIMER, Station E.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	109¼	109¾	June, 7-30	104⅜	104⅝
Coupon, '81	109¾	109¾	July, 7-30	104⅜	104⅝
5-20 Regist'd, '62	105¾	105¾	June, C.I.N't's '64	113¾	113¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	108½	109	July, C.I.N't's '64	112¾	113¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	106½	106¾	Aug., C.I.N't's '64	112¼	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	106½	106¾	Oct., C.I.N't's '64	111¼	111¾
10-40 Registered	95½	95¾	Dec., C.I.N't's '64	110¼	110¾
10-40 Coupon	99	99¼	May, C.I.N't's '65	108½	108¾
N.Y. Bounty Loan	104½	104¾	Aug., C.I.N't's '65	107½	107¾
Gold	147⅝	147¾	Sept., C.I.N't's '65	106½	106¾
August, 7-30	104⅜	104⅝	Oct., C.I.N't's '65	106½	106¾

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS.

Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.

Address or call on
KIDD, PIERCE & CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

U.S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS,

No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,

Agents for the lines of steamers from Havre to New-York.

A Register kept of Americans in Paris.
Issue letters of credit available in all parts of Europe.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,

No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.
A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKERS' COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL INS. CO., UNDERWRITERS' BUILDINGS, NO. 61 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF the Legislature of the State of New-York, the termination of the fiscal year of this Company has been changed from the 30th day of June to the 31st day of December. Six per cent. interest will be paid on the outstanding scrip of the Company on the 1st day of September next, and the date for payment of interest on scrip hereafter will be on the second Tuesday in February. Holders of certificates will be required to present them when collecting the interest payable in September for the purpose of having the change of date of payment of interest stamped thereon.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them, for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of seven of the Second Mortgage Bonds. Such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this Company on or before the 17th day of August instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.
CHARLES A. RAPALLO, FRED. A. COE, JAMES C. BELL, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 86 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.
ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at Tyler's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on the 8th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and act upon a resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut, approved June 30, 1866, authorizing the Company to issue ten thousand shares of capital stock of one hundred dollars each, to provide means to pay the bonds of said Company.
E. C. SCRANTON, President.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE "7.30" Coupons, maturing on the 15th inst., will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the U. S. Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LOST—THE FOLLOWING COUPONS OF THE Marietta and Cincinnati First Mortgage Bonds, Nos. 616, 1253, 881 to 900, 1185 to 1188, 1340 to 1343, 1414, 1671 to 1640, in all 101 Coupons. All persons are warned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for their recovery and return to
GIVEN, JONES & CO., No. 33 Broad-st.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, *Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock*, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, Brettdner over Park Bank.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

PERSONAL.

HEIRS OF WHEELER AND FREDERICK WOOD.—The person who advertised for them last Winter please address A. B. TAPPEN, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866..........$50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND. The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August.
JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 24, 1866.
Capital..........$200,000
Surplus..........80,647

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1866.

A dividend of five per cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, NO. 23 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 14.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.
WM. H. REID, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per Cent., free from all taxes, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st proximo.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.
CAPITAL..........$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866..........284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866..........13,536

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months and an extra Dividend of Five per Cent. have this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, 6th August, free of Government tax.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW YORK, August 1, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 10th instant.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. JOHN H. JACQUELIN WITHDRAWS this day from our firm.
A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.

Mr. A. G. HEMINWAY will continue in the same business as heretofore, at No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Stock, Bond, and Gold Commission Business, under the firm name of
JACQUELIN & DE COPPET.
JOHN H. JACQUELIN,
Late of the firm of A. G. Heminway & Co.
HENRY DE COPPET,
Formerly with Weston & De Billier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.
Office No. 26 New-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & PENDLETON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed,) MORTOMER L. FOWLER. WILLIAM H. OSGOOD. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & CO., and will continue the business as Bankers and Brokers, at No. 46 Exchange-place.
(Signed,) MORTOMER L. FOWLER. WILLIAM H. OSGOOD. GEORGE W. WILSON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking, stock, gold, collection and exchange business, under firm name of CRAVEN & CO., No. 74 Wall-st.
ISHI CRAVEN. LOUIS MANLEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of RICE & SWIFT, Counselors-at-Law, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
CLINTON RICE. FREDERICK B. SWIFT.
NEW-YORK, No. 200 BROADWAY, July 18, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

THE FIRM OF WILSON & REDMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
(Signed,) GEORGE W. WILSON. WILLIAM REDMOND, JR.

LOST AND FOUND.

LARGE REWARD OFFERED.

Stolen from the Continental Hotel, at Long Branch, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1866, the following-named articles of jewelry, viz.:
1 gold cross studded with diamonds.
2 gold bracelets set with diamonds.
5 fine cluster-diamond rings.
2 gold rings, 5 diamonds each.
1 pair sleeve-buttons, set with 2 solitaire diamonds each.
1 brooch set with diamonds, (blue enamel.)
1 gold pencil, with diamond.
25 gold buttons.
2 gold chains.
1 ladies' gold watch.
1 chronometer watch—Demauch, maker, Paris, and gold spectacles—all of the best French manufacture.

A reward of 25 per cent. on the valuation of all or part of the above-mentioned articles will be given for their recovery.
A. H. THOMAS, No. 95 Chambers-st.

STOLEN—CERTIFICATE OF STOCK FOR 510 shares New-York Hard Rubber Cravat and Collar Company, issued to John L. Cilley, and transferred on certificate to W. Williams and Matha Cilley, appointing M. H. Chambers attorney for transfer. A liberal reward will be paid for return of certificate, transfer not having been made on books of the Company. It is of no use to any but owner.
M. H. CHAMBERS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

STOLEN—AUG. 4, FROM SCARBOROUGH, NEAR Sing Sing, a brown horse, with white nose, three white feet, and switch tail carried on one side; supposed to be taken by an escaped convict and left on road. Any one finding said horse will please notify station agent at Scarborough.

LOST—ON MONDAY, 6TH INST., BETWEEN 2 and 3 P. M., going from Harlem depot through 26th-st. and 5th-av. to 20th-st., A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, Chas. Ledmole maker, hunting case, initials and date inside cover. A liberal reward will be paid and no questions, on leaving with BUCKLIN, CRANE & CO., No. 45 South-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, 5TH INST., A POCKETBOOK, containing $80 in money and checks representing $154 25. The checks were made payable to the order of F. & J. S. Casey. Payment is now stopped.
F. & J. S. CASEY, No. 41 University-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an
AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY,
and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York *Times* Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 29 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. Bell, Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway.
Address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO., No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN,

MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c.

Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

WANTED—TO ADOPT, A LITTLE GIRL TEN years of age without parents; none but respectable persons need apply; she has got a good education. Direct a note to B. C. P., Williamsburgh Post-office.

CHEAP FUEL.—COKE $4 PER CHALDRON, delivered by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and 15th-st.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!
800 FOR SALE.
No Big Profits. No Dull Trade.
Great Rush for Bargains.
C. WITTY, Warerooms No. 638 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug 4, 1866.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, 7th August, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, in full-a[illegible] oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. [illegible] from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly sealed. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands, also the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for [illegible] in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

30,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour-barrels, to be full head-lined.

30,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

2,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the whisky vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the cider vinegar at near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like sample at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quantity of vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, beans, vinegar and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour, beans, vinegar and soap will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payment will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL, AT ALBANY,

STATE OF NEW-YORK. OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS," ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug 4, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements in
Eighth-avenue—From Forty-second to Fifty-eighth-street.
Second-avenue—From Houston to Fourteenth-street.
Thirteenth-street—From University-place to First-avenue.
Vestry-street—From Greenwich to West-street.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Elizabeth-street—From Bayard to Grand-street.
Spring-street—From Broadway to West-street.
Bleecker-street—From Broadway to Bowery.
Thirty-fourth-street—From Third-avenue to East River, and
Fifty-fifth-street—From Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Also, for a cobble pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-streets, and for crosswalks across Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Forty-sixth-street.

Also, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:
Bleecker-street—Between Charles and Perry streets.
Spring-street—Between Elizabeth-street and the Bowery.
Broadway—Between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
Eighth-avenue—Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.
First-avenue—Between Eighth and Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth, and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
Essex-street—Between Stanton and Rivington, Delancey and Broome, and Hester and Division streets.
Forty-eighth-street—Between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
First-avenue—Between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, with branches in Second-avenue and in Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets; and also sewer in
Forty-fifth-street—Between Fifth and Lexington avenues, with branches in Fifth, Madison and Fourth avenues.

Specifications and forms for bids can be had at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 18, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

The apparatus required may be of the hot-water system, low-pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined, and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions or plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface, whether of wrought or cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It must be of sufficient capacity and power to warm the rooms and keep them at a temperature of 78° during the coldest season, and must in all cases be furnished and put up complete, including screens to coils, within a reasonable time from date of order, and be in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.

The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.

Payments not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made upon certificates of authorized officers, the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during one whole Winter season.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Separate proposals may be made for each building if desired.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city, until THURSDAY, the 9th instant, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following supplies, viz:
2 tons Petroleum Paper, 36x40 inches.
1 ton Petroleum Paper, 56x60 inches.
Samples of which can be seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Whole quantity to be delivered within ten days from date of award.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for Petroleum Paper."
By order of
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Asst. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES, Brevet Major, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Executive and Inspecting Officer.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that in pursuance of an ordinance of the Common Council, worded as follows, to wit:

"*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened,* That Nassau-street, from Pine-street to Wall-street, be paved with the Nicholson pavement, the expense to be borne by the property-owners," sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Aug. 7, 1866, for the construction of said pavement.

Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering. Amount of security required $3,000.

Bidders will state a price per square yard for the pavement complete in all its parts.

Blank forms for the bids can be obtained at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 26, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEVENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Dep't.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act.
WM. A. COBB, President.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO FIRST-class Protestant cooks; understand their duties fully, baking, pastry, desserts, &c.; also, a first-class Protestant nurse and seamstress; understands the care of infants or grown children; and competent chambermaid, family seamstress, understands all kinds of fine sewing, buttonholes, shirtmaking, &c.; all have good references. Also, number of smart competent girls, good cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses and plain sewers, smart girls for general housework; linen and storeroom girls, pantry and cleaning girls. Employers can be well supplied by favoring us at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 149 16th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., second from A. T. Stewart's, removed from No. 88 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman to do kitchenwork or general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen until engaged in 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., fourth house from the 5th-av., north side.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, young girls, houseworkers, &c., of all nations.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class laundress in a private family understands her business thoroughly, and can do French fluting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 141 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family, as cook, and to assist at the washing; she fully understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 709 6th-av., between 40th and 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as good cook, excellent washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 East 6th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl in city or country as first-class cook and baker; understands her business in all its branches; would prefer a hotel or boarding-house. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as a cook or laundress in a private family. Best references given by applying at No. 128 Forsyth-st., in the basement, in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE with good City reference, a situation in the City or country; quick at the needle; kind and attentive to children; wages $10. Call at No. 132 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant girl recently arrived, in a private family as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at Castle Garden, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to City or country; best references. Address 334 East 32d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls in the country, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress; have good recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; City reference. Call at No. 180 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO WRITES A GOOD, plain hand, employment as copyist; would take work home. Address L. L., Station B.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, or general housework. Call at No. 101 West 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, SISTERS, RECENTLY from England, desire situations in a dry-goods or fancy store. Address GENERAL AGENT, Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE and well-recommended Scotchman, a situation as coachman and groom; he is thoroughly conversant with the care and management of horses; understands kitchen gardening, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to Mr. WALLACE, 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife without family; the man is a thorough, practical gardener in all its branches; the wife to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of reference from last employer. Address B. N., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man (German); who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has got the best of City references. Call on or address JOSEPH, at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, IN a first-class place, by a respectable Protestant man, of good moral habits; unexceptionable references as to ability. For further particulars address J. G., Englewood, Bergen County, New-Jersey.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A situation as gardener; understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver; can make himself generally useful; can be well recommended. Address R. F., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the culture of grapes, fruit, vegetables, plants, &c., the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; good City reference. Address M. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT coachman and gardener, with first-class references, and understanding his business, a situation; is willing to go to a permanent place for moderate wages. Call or address HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD MAN as coachman; good farmer; gardener; understands the care of horses and all kinds of stock; willing to make himself useful; good testimonials. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman, or to take charge of a gentleman's place as farmer, by a Scotchman, a married man; fully competent in the above capacity. Address M. Y., Box. No. 201 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN man and wife, the man to take charge of horses and to do farming, gardening, &c., and the wife to do general housework. Call or address FARMER, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by a man who understands his business perfectly in either capacity; four years reference from his last employer; will work for moderate wages. Call on or address ROBERT, No. 208 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable single man, a Protestant; has no objection to go to the country. Address P. R., at Mr. Bedell's, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN a situation as vegetable gardener; understands the business thoroughly; also the proper care of horses and keeping a gentleman's place in order; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN, A situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and can give best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, or J. S., No. 135 W. 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable single man. Protestant; best of City reference. Address S. C., No. 211 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced waiter in either country or city; has 11 years reference. Can be seen at Jackson's grocer, store, 5th-av. Hotel, for 2 days.

TO THE PRESS AND OTHERS.—A young American, of good family and education, who has spent four years in Europe and speaks and writes French and German, desires employment. Address M. L. F., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

LAWYER.—A LAWYER OF ABILITY WISHES a situation as assistant in a lawyer's office. Address LAWYER, Norwalk, Conn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR THE BOOK business; willing to canvass some time, and to assist in sales, &c.; must also have a knowledge of book-keeping, write a good hand and make himself generally useful; undoubted reference required. Address, stating age, salary expected, "PUBLISHER," Box 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., a number of select servants and others, as nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, laundresses and those lately landed, of all nations.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A WHOLESALE and retail grocery down town; must understand the business; none but an American need answer; best of City references required. Address D. F. H., Box No. 4,938 Post-office.

WANTED—A WRITER; A COMPETENT MAN is required upon a daily newspaper to compile a series of articles on general topics. Address G. F., Box No. 2,365 Post-office.

WANTED—A BANK BOOK-KEEPER. MUST be an American, a young man, very correct, methodical, neat and quick. Bonds required, $5,000. Salary, $1,000. Address Post-office, box No. 823, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, ONE WHO has some knowledge of the stationery business and canvassing, to whom a liberal commission will be paid. Apply to F. S. WHITMORE, No. 33 Beekman-st.

WANTED A SALESMAN IN A GLASS-ware and lamp house. A liberal arrangement will be made with a first-class man. Address Box No. 1,916 Post-office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A REAL ESTATE OFfice. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st., between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN. R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, seamstresses, laundresses, nurses, waitresses and houseworkers.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY

with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE.—A TUBULAR STEAM BOILER; 30 horse power; for sale low; taken out to make room for a larger one. Address J. MILNOR PECK, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

FOR ROCK-DIGGING MACHINES OF the most approved kind, address G. L. SHELDON, Hartsville, Berkshire County, Mass.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY.—A regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock.
By order, JOHN H. WILLIAMS, President.
JOHN MERCHANT, Rec. Sec'ry.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 30 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 397 and 399 [illegible]-av.,
for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to
Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,
Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.
All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest education advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.
Term opens Sept. 18.
C. G. HAZELTINE.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,
FEMALE DEPARTMENT,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
The annual session will commence Sept. 10. For circulars address
MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,
At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 27. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.
For circulars address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.
Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.
Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address
Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Winter session will commence MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866. For circulars address STEWART PELHAM, Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.: Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDing School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $206 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,
(Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)

The sixth Academic year of this Institution commencing with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)

A careful selection of experienced Instructors assures a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, sustained by the marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the year just closed, will be enhanced by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences, who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.

For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or at Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.,) to FRED. N. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 24 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 19. Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 9 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 52d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

$30 TO $40.—TEN WEEKS' BOARD AND instruction. Under 12. Includes all expenses. Refers to City patrons. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 13.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway,
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

A YOUNG LADY RECENTLY FROM England desires a situation as governess; can teach French and music; country preferred. Address GENERAL AGENT, Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, New-York.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AS PRINCIPAL, for an academy; also, one for classics and mathematics; also, a lady for vocal and piano music, and one for higher English. Good teachers are in great demand. N. H. CAMP, No. 5 Beekman-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUAtion as teacher of oil painting, pencil drawing, &c.; will also teach the higher English branches. Address M. M. M., Post-office Box No. 989, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—SEPTEMBER 1, 1866, A LADY WHO is competent to teach the higher English branches at a young ladies' school in Brooklyn. Address A. G., Box No. 2,442 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN QUALIFIED TO TAKE the entire charge of an English and Classical School, will hear of an advantageous position by addressing Box No. 5, Hackensack, N. J.

A YALE GRADUATE DESIRES A SITUAtion as teacher. Address E. S., Box 160 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.
REGULAR SALE OF
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS AND GAITERS.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO.
WILL SELL ON
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, at 10½ o'clock,
AT STORE NO. 44 CORTLANDT-ST.
A LARGE VARIETY OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at Lincoln's Depot, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described LUMBER:

About 30,000 feet 2 inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 2½ inch oak plank.
About 110,000 feet 3 inch oak plank.
About 7,000 feet 3½ inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 4 inch oak plank.
About 10,000 feet 5 inch oak plank.
About 15,000 feet 1¼ inch ash plank.
About 60,000 feet 4 inch ash plank.
About 20,000 feet 5 inch ash plank.
About 10,000 feet 2 inch hickory plank.
About 5,000 feet 3 inch hickory plank.
About 8,000 feet 4 inch hickory plank.
About 20,000 feet ⅝ inch poplar boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1,000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.

Terms: Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.
D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

JOHN LEEMING & Co., Auctioneers.
THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S BUFFALO ROBES.
THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE
will take place at the
COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
NO. 17 COMMON-ST., MONTREAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1866.
Catalogues will be prepared, and further particulars shortly announced.
SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any wise belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1866, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.
EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, Trustees and Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Thirty carpets, 300 linen sheets, parlor suits, French plate mirrors, together with every kind of furniture suitable for parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement; also 40 baskets of champagne, &c., &c. This day, TUESDAY, Aug. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a very large sale of household furniture, mostly the goods of a family leaving for Europe, and embracing every variety of good parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture, with 30 or 40 carpets, some of them elegant and some plain, 300 or 400 linen and cotton sheets from a hotel, curtains and cornice, &c., &c.; also about 40 baskets of champagne. Sale peremptory, and goods delivered Wednesday and Thursday.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 7, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
70 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
650 boxes fresh Sicily and Menton Lemons.
18 kegs Bordeaux Prunes.
9 cases Naples Figs.
7 bags Tarragona Almonds.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 7, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1,309 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts.:
MORTGAGE SALE OF HARNESS, SADDLES, &c., consisting of fine sets of double carriage harness, single do. do., gents' saddles and bridles, ladies' side saddles, riding whips, fine Kersey dress blankets, stable do., linen dress sheets, fly nets, bridle ornaments, sponges, harness polish, sleigh bells, Castile soap, feet of cases, brushes, curry-combs, mane-combs, singeing irons, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, the balance of the notes, accounts, claims and assets of The American Oil Company. S. JAUDON and S. B. GREGORY, Trustees.

SHIPPING.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.
The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:
ERICSSON, 2,000 tons, A. B. LOWBER commanding, THURSDAY, 23d August.
CIRCASSIAN, 2,010 tons, THOS. S. ELLIS commanding, WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
ERICSSON.......WEDNESDAY.......10th October.
CIRCASSIAN.....WEDNESDAY.......7th November.
ERICSSON.......WEDNESDAY.......5th December.
Passage to Antwerp or Havre: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50, payable in gold or its equivalent.
For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.
An experienced Surgeon on hand.
Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
HELVETIA.........Ogilvie.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
ERIN.........Cutting.....SATURDAY, Aug. 18.
DENMARK.........Thompson.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
PENNSYLVANIA.........Lewis.....SATURDAY, Sept. 1.
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 235 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
FULTON, S. SAMUELS...........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS...........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN.....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS...........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon...........$100 | Lower Saloon...........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
LAFAYETTE......LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III...BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 8 o'clock A. M.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 7½ o'clock, at the latest. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.............$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.............80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.............$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.............65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.
A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA from 10:30 to 11:30 A. M. 8th inst., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
None but passengers can be taken on board.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails
CITY OF BOSTON.........SATURDAY.....Aug. 11
CITY OF MANCHESTER....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 15
CITY OF LONDON.........SATURDAY.....Aug. 18
CITY OF DUBLIN.........WEDNESDAY....Aug. 22
EDINBURGH..............SATURDAY.....Aug. 25
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London...95 | Steerage to London...34
First Cabin to Paris....105 | Steerage to Paris....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........9th August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...18th Aug't.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons..6th Sept.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $152 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
PALMYRA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.
TARIFA...........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.
TRIPOLI..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.
For further information, freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:
TAMPICO..................about.........1st September
FLORIDA..................about.........1st October
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The first-class Steamship PERIT, E. A. DELAMOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.
OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:
OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.
TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.
TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.
Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $175 to $200. | Second-class, $125. | Third-class, $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement Goods, $1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot. | Weight Goods, 2½@3 cents per pound.
Payable in San Francisco.
All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.
One of the favorite and elegant steamers, QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRENADA, will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st., EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,
AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO
Columbia........$27 00 | West Point........$38 00
Augusta.........27 00 | Montgomery........41 00
Atlanta.........34 00 | Mobile............51 95
and New Orleans, $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroads.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
The People's Mail Steamship Company's favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER...R. W. LOCKWOOD, Commander.
MONEKA............C. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., EVERY THURSDAY at 3 P. M.
Steamer FLAMBEAU, Capt. ALEXANDER, will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the pier in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all connecting points, and passage tickets given to
Columbia........$27 00 | West Point........$38 00
Augusta.........27 00 | Montgomery........41 00
Atlanta.........34 00 | Mobile............51 95
And New-Orleans, $55.
Which includes all charges except meals on railroads.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
BY THE EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.
EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to
Augusta........$27 00 | Montgomery........$41 00
Macon..........31 00 | Atlanta...........34 00
Columbus.......35 00 | Mobile............51 95
Albany.........35 00 | New-Orleans.......55 00
Eufaula........35 00
Every charge included except meals on the railroads.
Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
Bills of lading given for through freight.
ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M.
SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P.M.
Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to
Augusta.......$27 | Eufaula........$35 | Montgomery.$41 00
Macon.........31 | Albany.........$35 | Mobile......51 95
Columbus......35 | Atlanta........34 | New-Orleans. 55 00
which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

TO NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid sidewheel steamer, RAPIDAN, WM. B. EATON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, August 8, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.
The RALEIGH follows on the 18th.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows on the 18th.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamers of this line have resumed their weekly trips, and the steamship MARMION, Capt. L. L. HAZARD, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, 1866, at 3 P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st., corner Cedar.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st. C. K. GARRISON, President.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 119 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING!—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room 6. Ladies, 50 cents; gents, $1.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.
N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 2, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 3, 9 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 3, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 4, 12 M.	Saturday, Aug. 4, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 5, 2¾ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 6, 11¼ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 3 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 8, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 3¼ P.M.	

Superior accommodations, and great care taken of horses and carriages.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. On and after FRIDAY the 20th, the fare will be 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents; freight on light bbls. 12½c.; tight bbls. 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 7, 12 M.	Tuesday, 7, 4 P. M.
Wednesday, 8, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday 8, 6¼ A. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:48, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.
New-York to Montreal..........$11 40
New-York to Saratoga..........3 45
New-York to Syracuse..........5 05
New-York to Rochester.........6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls 8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN, THE SAME DAY,
Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.
NEW LINE.
On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat META will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad for Long Branch.
Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.
NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.
To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted), at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 3:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.
We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it: two miles from the Village of Aylett's, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road, this location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Ayletts Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.
Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.
References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES.
FIVE AT $100,000 EACH, AND OTHERS, FOR SALE BY S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE DESIRABLE country seat known as the Valley Farm, 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., on the Raritan River; about 200 acres of choice farming land under a high state of cultivation; large double mansion with fine lawn and shade trees, farmer's house, ice-house (filled,) large barn, stables, cow-stables, carriage-house, wagon-house, tool-house, granary, hennery, and other outbuildings, large garden and grapery with choice varieties of fruits and berries; apple orchards; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the place; well adapted for raising and fattening cattle, or for hay and grain; location for health and variety of scenery unsurpassed; neighborhood and society unexceptionable. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., N. Y.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE. The undersigned offers for sale "Elmwood Lodge," the late residence of James D. Johnson, Esq.; it is situated on the corner of two fine avenues in the town of Fairfield, but only one mile from Bridgeport city depot, the horse-cars running to the grounds; the property consists of about 18 acres of fine land—fronting three streets—three dwelling-houses, one an elegant villa supplied throughout with water and gas, also a grapery, coach-house and stable, two good barns and other outbuildings, fruit and ornamental trees in abundance; the property is one of the finest in Fairfield County, and is rapidly improving in value; will be sold on easy terms, the owner being about to go to Europe. Apply to S. H. WALES, Executor, Office *Scientific American*, 37 Park-row.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURGH, N. Y., AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., on MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., ten elegant building sites on the west bank of the Hudson, about 1½ miles north of the City of Newburgh, containing from 8 to 17¼ acres each, and together constituting the farm of the late Daniel A. Deyo, deceased, and are to be sold to close his estate. Said sites are unsurpassed for location, and command extensive views of the Hudson, Highlands and surrounding country. Title perfect. For particulars apply to HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, &c.; or to T. BINGHAM, Auctioneer, Newburgh; or to T. J. DEYO, on the premises.

A FINE FARM OF 90 ACRES, WITHIN half a mile of New-Brunswick; good two-story double house and outbuildings; fine shade-trees; choice variety of fruit; well watered; land under fine cultivation. Also, farm of 60 acres near New-Brunswick, one mile from depot; good house and outbuildings; farm in first-rate condition; price $7,000.
SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE HILLSIDE COUNTRY SEAT, Branford, Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, 7 miles from New-Haven, 1½ miles from sea shore; 5 acres of land, modern house, fifteen rooms, stable, ice-house, hennery and outbuildings, all nearly new; choice fruit and ornamental trees and vines; near churches, post-office and railroad depot. For particulars, inquire of GEO. COMINGS, No. 62 Walker-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID MANSION IN JAmaica, Long Island, one hour's ride from City Hall, with sixty acres of good land; this place will be sold cheap for cash, with stock and crop, &c.; change for good improved City property; this is a good chance for a down-town merchant. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, No. 89 East 60th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD MILK AND butter farm, 212 acres, pleasantly situated near depot, 90 miles from New-York; good house, tenement house, barn-house, carriage-house and granary, all in order; fruit, &c., $50 per acre. Terms easy.
BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

A SPLENDID FARM, 158 ACRES, NEAR Millstone, N. J., at a bargain; two good two-story houses, ample and commodious outbuildings, fine orchard, shade, &c.; best farming section in the State; only $13,500. Other smaller farms cheap; some to exchange. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE residences in Brooklyn, No. 168 President-st.; is 38 feet wide, on lot 50x100 feet; house is built in the most thorough manner, and is in fine order; is open for examination. For terms apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—SEVERAL FINE residences for sale, with immediate possession; prices $6,500 and upward. Also, building plots and lots for sale in every part of the town; easy access by horse cars every ten minutes. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

$25,000.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x55x100, fine order, in 34th-st., (Murray Hill;) furniture, if desired. Others variously located, furnished and unfurnished, $10,000 to $50,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

DESIRABLE BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—One lot on Amity-st., between Clinton and Court, one on Clinton-st., between Pacific and Amity; first class neighborhood: restricted to building: first class private dwellings. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR A BREWERY, packing-house, stables, &c., the five valuable lots of ground, with the substantial brick building thereon, Nos. 184 to 192 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., being 125 feet front by 98.9 feet in depth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A QUIET AND HEALTHY HOME IN Brooklyn, commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; house entirely new and modern in arrangement; built of Portland brown stone, in the most thorough manner. Terms favorable. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

53-ACRE FARM, 20-ACRE MEADOW, house 24 by 36, barn 2[illegible] by 40, wagon-house, &c.; all kinds of fruit; well fenced; terms easy; in New-Jersey, near Plainfield; two horses, two cows, wagon, &c.
P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTONVILLE, ORange County, N. Y., a farm of about 90 acres of good land, with buildings, suitable for grain and dairy purposes, one mile from depot. Inquire of JOHN JAQUES.

THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses for sale on Murray Hill, in 37th and 38th sts., adjoining 5th-av.; possession can be had immediately. Apply to SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-NINE ACRES OF THE late Dr. Creighton's farm, beautifully situated on the east bank of the Hudson; 27 miles from City; ½ mile from station. Inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, Westchester County.

A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE, TWO first-class tenement-houses, corner of 1st-av. and 26th-st., 25x50x80, four stories; rent for $3,000. Price $19,500. Must be sold, or would be offered seperately. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

BARGAINS SELDOM MET WITH.—160 acres, $12,000; 125 acres, $5,500; 100 acres, $4,500; 100 acres, $3,000; 42 acres, $3,000. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

WEST 43D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Brown-stone, four-story, high-stoop house for $25,000, with immediate possession. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a small house in New-York or vicinity; is one hour distant by railroad. Address NEW-JERSEY, *Tribune* Office.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89, 91 and 93 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE FULL LOTS AND two brick houses on 53d-st., near 6th-av.; $23,000.
EDMUND H. MARTINE, No. 1,272 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON, AT PEEKSkill, a handsome country seat; fine river view; terms low. Address B, Box No. 2,706 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE COTTAGE house on the southeast corner of 1st-av. and 124th-st. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

AT RAHWAY, N. J.—NEAR THE DEPOT, for sale at a sacrifice for cash, house and stable, with six acres of land. JOSEPH MASON, No. 29 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE RESIDENCE of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with 6 lots. Apply on the premises.

ARMY AND NAVY.

ARMY OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY—INcreased pensions for soldiers and widows; officers who resigned or were discharged after April 9, 1865, and those on duty prior to muster, should apply for information regarding the allowances under the late act. Increase of pensions for disabled soldiers and widows who have children under 16 years, should procure new certificates. Apply to L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

TWO YEARS' SOLDIERS ARE NOTIFIED that the Equalization Bounty Bill published in the papers is not a correct copy. Their claims are good. Correct copies of the law may be seen at my office. J. P. HUNT, No. 247 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near -av. D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer

TO LET.

STORE TO LET IN BUFFALO.—AN ELEgant store, Nos. 308 and 310 Main-st., American Block, Buffalo, 46 feet by 155 feet, plate glass front, with perfect and unequaled light through the entire store; the basement is of same dimensions, and a room in the second story connecting with the main floor, 46 by 43 feet; the finest store and location in Western New-York for a large wholesale business, or for an extensive retail dry goods store. For further information apply to B. JACOBS, at Black & Alexander's, No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York City, or by letter, to JOHN MICHAEL, Buffalo, N. Y.

STORE TO LET IN THE BOWERY; the best location in New-York for business purposes; No. 214 Bowery, full lot building, covering the whole 100 feet, 1st, 2d, and 3d floors, for business purposes; the dwelling part has all the improvements, and is in complete order. O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., or No. 214 Bowery.

TO LET—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE; new, handsome furniture, two acres, lawn and shade; carriage-house with stalls for three horses; thirty minutes from the City and ten minutes from depot at Spuyten Duyvil. Apply to E. H. MEAD, office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE AT RYE, N. Y., newly fitted up, not furnished. Apply to GEORGE WEIGHTMAN, Jr., at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION SEPT. 1—FIRST-CLASS house, No. 238 East 50th-st.; rent, $1,500. Carpets and oil-cloths sold if desired. Apply to J. NAPIER, No. 4 Dey-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 242 West 13th-st.; is in good order; rent $900; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—SINGLY OR TOGETHER, FURnished or unfurnished; two desirable rooms on the second story of No. 130 Nassau-st., near the corner of Beekman. Inquire at Room No. 3.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NO. 42 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For particulars apply on the premises; a small family preferred.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 136 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR and lofts, near Broadway. Power unexceptionable.
P. J. INSLEE, No. 132 Walker-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

PARLOR FLOOR TO LET—AT NO. 227 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rent $35.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, BY A lady of refinement, accustomed to the best society, with the privilege of taking a few gentlemen as boarders; a widower wishing to rent his house, and who would board as part payment, might secure in this way a comfortable home; most unquestionable references given. Address M. V., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—A SMALL FAMILY REquire a cottage house in good order and situated in a pleasant neighborhood. It must be within one hour's ride of the New-York City Hall; no objection to crossing the ferries. Address, stating terms, PERMANENT TENANT, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR PURCHASE, IN New-York or vicinity, three to six lots, with or without suitable buildings for manufacturing screws, bolts, &c., near water navigation; also, boiler, engine, planer, lathes, drills, &c. RICHARDSON & PLATT, No. 158 Broadway, second floor.

COTTAGE WANTED—ONE CONTAINING four or five rooms, on Staten Island or New-Jersey preferred; must not be over one hour's ride from City Hall, and near landing; want possession about 1st September. A good tenant may be had by addressing TAGS, No. 33 Beekman-st.

DWELLING-HOUSE WANTED—FOR A private family; a well-built house, full frontage, between 14th and 34th sts. and 4th and 7th avs. Address, with full particulars, MERCHANT, Box 3,784 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders, in or near 5th-av., between 8th and 24th sts.; a fair price will be paid. Address Post-office Box No. 4,245, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer, with the use of a carriage house, in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARDING—SEVERAL FAMIlies or single persons will be taken at the country residence of the late Dr. Edward Livingston, near Morsston, Sullivan County, N. Y., in the valley of the Williwemoc. This high and healthy location, about 1,500 feet above tide water, is a very desirable place for persons wishing a pure and invigorating climate. Board for adults from $8 to $8 per week. Apply to E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, No. 609 Hudson-st.
C. A. DODGE, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN DEsires a pleasant boarding place, easy of access to the City, not more than 1½ hours from the City Hall, for his wife, mother and sister. Address, stating terms and other particulars, FELIX, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED IN a private family with two small families, making a very pleasant household; fine house and grounds, large room and well furnished; plenty of milk, &c., &c.; piano and melodeon. Apply at No. 199 Broadway, second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY HAVING A handsome country seat near Peekskill, about 2 hours from New-York, would rent three or four rooms; board, $10 to $12. For particulars and photographic views of place, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A PRIVATE HOUSE; two large rooms. House surrounded by twelve acres of ground. Inquire of W. S. STILWELL, Nyack, on the Hudson.

FIRST-CLASS SUMMER BOARD—Healthiest location and finest scenery in the State; excellent fishing, boating and bathing; $10 per week. Three fine rooms can be had from 8th inst. singly or together. Address F. A. CHAPMAN, White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, country board, first-class only, within one hour and a half of City Hall; terms no object. Address E. A. G., Box No. 5,426 Post-office.

ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.—ROOMS TO LET with board in a first-class house nicely furnished; bath in house; a few minutes' walk from Orange Valley depot. Address K., Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE "Summer Boarding House," Coytesville, N. J. Adults $10, children $5. Fort Lee boats four times a day. JOSEPH COYTE.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson—Four nice large rooms to let from 3d August. Address C. H. RING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in a private family at Fairfield, Conn. Address A. B. THORP, Fairfield, Conn.

BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., IN A private family. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., Room 2.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLANDS.
SCHENCK'S PAVILION, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.
A. R. HIELD, Proprietor.

WINDERMERE HOUSE—GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The proprietors having purchased this house, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 A. M., via Erie Railroad, at Monroe, on Mondays and Wednesdays, and 4½ P. M. on Saturdays. After July 1 will run daily. Address M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S
SALE OF REMNANTS.
TUESDAY, Aug. 7, will begin our usual sale of all the REMNANTS OF SILK, WOOLEN, BAREGE, CALICOES, PIQUES, JACONETS, ORGANDIES, &c., &c., with our usual GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.
N. B.—All the Summer stock greatly reduced.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
JOHN MOWBRAY RETIRES FROM THE FIRM.
OLIVER MOWBRAY CONTINUES THE BUSINESS, AND ASSUMES IN ADDITION THE GENERAL DRY GOODS AT THEIR OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND, NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORSYTH.
The present stock in No. 214 Bowery consists of cloaks, shawls, silks and cloths, which we have marked down to such a low figure as must insure their speedy sale. If not sold by Aug. 15 the balance will be sold at auction. Store to let and fixtures for sale.
O. & J. MOWBRAY.
The store No. 214 Bowery is 100 feet deep and 25 feet front; first, second and third floors for business purposes. The dwelling part has all the improvements, and in complete order.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

$9.—HATS FREE OF CHARGE.—OWING to the large and steady increase of trade at our retail branch, and the great popularity of our low-price system, for retailing men's furnishing goods, we have the pleasure to announce to the public that on and after MONDAY, Aug. 6, we shall give to every buyer of $5 worth of goods at one time at our retail department, a numbered check, a duplicate of which will be kept by us. At the close of business on Saturday night of each week we shall place the checks into a box, and allow any gentleman present to draw one therefrom, the number of which will be published in Monday morning's TIMES, 5th page. The person holding said number, upon calling at No. 3 Park-row will be presented, free of charge, with an order on Beebe, of Broadway, or Vail, of Fulton-st., for one best $9 silk hat, to be made to measure. We shall continue, as heretofore, to sell furnishing goods lower than any other house in the City, so that, aside from the good prospect of getting a hat for nothing, there is every inducement for gentlemen to buy their shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, ties, under-wear, &c., at our retail house. P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, importers of "Men's Furnishings," No. 36 Warren-st. Retail department, No 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. N. B. Persons buying over $5 worth will receive a check for every $5 worth bought. Persons not wanting a hat will receive $9 worth of furnishing goods free of charge.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTENARY CAMP MEETING ON LONG ISLAND—Will be held at Northport, L. I., commencing MONDAY, Aug. 6. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip, New-York, at 3:45 P. M., stopping at 37th-st., E. R., at 4 o'clock; returning, leave Northport at 5:45 A. M.
The steamboat STAMFORD will leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7 A. M., Broome-st., New-York, at 7:10 and 37th-st., E. R., 7:25; returning, leave Northport at 5:30 P. M. All baggage will be taken on the boats on Monday, Aug. 6, and returned on Saturday, 11th, free of charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
ENJOYABLY COOL.
OVER 200,000 CURIOSITIES,
RARE. SINGULAR. VALUABLE.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.
ANOTHER WEEK and UNABATED ENTHUSIASM.
MR. G. L. FOX'S
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
In the elegant
SPACIOUS SALOONS. SPACIOUS SALOONS.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 196 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
largest collection ever seen in America.
LIVING 3-HORNED BULL, A FAWN.
LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS,
taken from drawings made from Life, constituting the most extensive
INDIAN PORTRAIT-GALLERY IN THE WORLD.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Engagement for Six Nights Only of the
NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.
THE NICOLO TROUPE,
in their acts—the
SPORTS OF ATLAS, LIVING LADDER AND AERIAL BARS.
ROBERTO NICOLO,
THE WONDER OF THE AGE,
in his Aerial Flight of One Hundred Feet, the most Wonderful Gymnast of modern times.
First appearance of R. W. Smith, Billy Blair, L. M. Rees, and the Great Wray.
Millie Delphine, and the beautiful danseuse Mlle. Victoria Ross in a grand OLLA PODRIDA of amusement.
ENTIRE CHANGE TO-MORROW.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

NEW OPERA HOUSE, PITTSBURGH.
Ladies and gentlemen engaged for the season are requested to meet in the green-room, at 11 o'clock A. M., WEDNESDAY, August 15.
C. B. HESS, Director.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation as organist in an Evangelical Church in this City, or in any place along the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address MUSIC, Box No. 9 Summit, New-Jersey.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INvited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th st., corner of 4th-av.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. KING, OLD FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 126 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. Relief in 24 hours. Medicine sent on receipt of $10.

A NEW REMEDY FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE—Safe and sure at one interview. Dr. SELDEN, No. 233 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..........Director.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, 1866.
Third week and continuation of the very successful presentation of the
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR FAIRY LEGEND,
THE
ICE WITCH, ICE WITCH,
ICE WITCH, ICE WITCH.
Which nightly enjoys a success of the most positive and rare order.
DECIDED HIT of the PROTEAN FAIRIES, the WEBB SISTERS WEBB SISTERS
As MINNA and LADY ULLA in the Spectacle.
VERY GREAT SUCCESS
Of the ENTIRE CAST, conceded one of
THE VERY STRONGEST
Presented in a spectacular play within many years.
Misses KATE NEWTON, THERESA WOOD, Mrs. SAUNDERS,
Messrs. GEORGE CLARKE, E. LAMB, WARD, WHITING, FOSTER, and others of marked excellence.
THE DELIGHTFUL TRANSFORMATION
concluding the first act, continues to charm, with its GRAND SCENIC DISPLAY, ENTRANCING MUSIC, DREAMY CHORUSES and the PLEASING DANCES of M'lle THERESA WOOD
and
Miss MILLIE FOWLER.
First introduction of A GORGEOUS FINALE.
THE ELFIN DELL. THE ELFIN DELL.
THE ELFIN DELL. THE ELFIN DELL.
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS,
engaged expressly to sustain the brilliant choruses with which the play is replete, in addition to several entirely new compositions, prepared expressly for this presentation of the spectacle, render charming things from "Undine," "Lurline," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Night in Grenada," which nightly secure enthusiastic repetitions.
THE ICE WITCH is a legend of the North of Europe, and is written up by the dramatist, Mr. BUCKSTONE, to present its most pleasing features in a Grand Spectacular Form. It is believed that no other presentation of this play, within its existence of nearly forty years, has ever contained so many features of excellence. Replete with scenic effects, from the rising of the curtain to the finale, of the most gorgeous and brilliant character, from the very able pencils of Messrs. E. HAYES and D. A. STRONG, permeated with weird and fairy-like music, composed expressly for this performance of the story, by Mr. THOMAS BAKER, embracing the choral gems of several operas entirely new to this public, costumed with the luxuriant freedom of a mystic legend,—full to repletion with ever varying incident, it cannot fail to DELIGHT.

WINTER GARDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 7.
In compliance with numerous requests, the celebrated comedian,
JOHN BROUGHAM,
will appear this evening, and for
POSITIVELY THIS WEEK ONLY,
in his own world-famous extravaganza entitled
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE,
presented with its
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
H. R. H. KING POW-HA-TAN, King of the Tuscaroras..........JOHN BROUGHAM
Pocahontas..........Miss Emilie Melville
Capt. John Smith..........Mr. J. C. Dunn
AND A SPLENDID CAST.
The performance will commence with the musical farce entitled
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs..........Miss Emilie Melville with songs and dances.
Baron Swigitoff Beery (with a song)........Mr. J. C. Dunn
Granby Gag..........W. S. Andrews
On MONDAY, August 13, will be produced with new and splendid scenery, new costumes, and elegant appointments, an entirely new and original romantic drama, by JOHN BROUGHAM, entitled
O'DONNELL'S MISSION.

WALLACK'S.
NINTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
with the great patriotic song entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED,
written expressly for him by J. B. LEVERICH, and received every evening with the greatest enthusiasm.
Sir Perry Downs, an English Tourist, Mr. A. H. Davenport. Other characters by Messrs. C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, J. F. Haran, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.
In the course of the piece the great
RUCTION JIG,
by the characters, pronounced a great success.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. Lingard
OPENING OF THE SEASON.
MACBETH.
Macbeth..........Mr. W. H. Whalley
Macduff..........Mr. G. W. Thompson
Lady Macbeth..........Miss Violet Campbell
First Witch..........Mr. Belvin Ryan
Hecate..........Mr. G. Lingard
BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.
Miss Violet Campbell in four characters.
Sam..........Mr. Belvin Ryan

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,
AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.,
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 7, at 8 o'clock,
THE FIFTY-FOURTH OF THEO. THOMAS' BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:
1. March—"Prussian Riflemen"..........Voigt
2. Overture—"William Tell"..........Rossini
3. Waltz—"Die ersten Curen"..........Strauss
4. Selection—"Martha"..........Flotow
5. Overture—"Preciosa"..........Weber
6. Andante, from the fifth Symphony..........Beethoven
7. Grand Fantasie, "Midsummer Night's Dream" (by request)..........Mendelssohn
8. Nebelbilder (A Ton Picture in four Tableaux)..........Lumbye
9. Waltz—"Rays of Hope"..........Lanner
10. Selection—"Ballo in Maschera"..........Verdi
11. Gallop—"Foois" (by request)..........Gungl
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLOTTE L. MINOR, as administratrix, &c., of FANNY M. CRANNELL and another, deceased, against ALSON ROBERTS and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled action, I, WILLIAM G. DAVIES, the Referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1866, at twelve o'clock, noon, by P. C. Bulkley, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground and dwelling-house thereon erected, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the southerly side of 10th-st., between Avenues C and D, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 10th-st. distant two hundred and thirteen feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of 10th-st. and Avenue C, being the centre of the party wall between the dwelling-house hereby granted and conveyed, and the dwelling-house adjoining the same on the westerly side thereof, and running thence southerly through the centre of the said party wall and on a line parallel with Avenue C ninety-two feet three inches, more or less, to a line equidistant from 9th and 10th sts.; thence easterly along the said last mentioned line twenty feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Avenue C ninety-two feet three inches more or less, to the southerly line of 10th-st., and thence westerly along the said southerly line of 10th-st. twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.
WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
N. DANA WELLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SETH B. HUNT, PHILIP TILLINGHAST and ROBERT W. ABORN, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH L. SANGER, ELLIS MORRIS and ELLIS MORRIS, Junior, defendants. Summons for relief. To the defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and of which a copy is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at my office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 4, 1866.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Aug. 4, 1866. CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp 50 cents, canceled.]
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SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

SUPREME COURT KINGS COUNTY.—EDWIN SANDERSON, Plaintiff, against LOUISA SANDERSON, Defendant.—Summons for Relief. *To the Defendant, Louisa Sanderson:* You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 345 Fulton-st., in said City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated July 14, 1866.
ADAMS & PACKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of Kings County, on the 14th day of July, 1866. Dated July 14, 1866.
ADAMS & PACKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
[50 cent Internal Revenue Stamp on original.]
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Eighth Collection District of New-York, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.—Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax, under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of fifteen days (Sundays excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 826 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; and immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit, on the 11th day of August, 1866, and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to any alleged erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors.
The lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses, and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, yachts, silver plate and other enumerated articles, for the year ending May 1, 1867, and the taxes on incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865.
The law requires all appeals to be in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and to state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.
A. J. BLEECKER, Assessor, No. 826 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 11th day of August, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of September, 1866:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

police, on foot or mounted, passed into the Park and took up their positions, they were groaned at and hissed, and those demonstrations were intensified when a body of foot soldiers, with fixed bayonets, followed their blue-coated brethren. Precisely at 5 o'clock the Park gates were closed, and strong forces of police were stationed inside. The carriages being driven about the walks, and the thousands of persons strolling on the grass, were allowed to leave if they chose, but new admissions were rigorously refused. The crowds that collected from this time outside the railings were beyond numbering. At Hyde-park-corner, along Park-lane, but particularly at the Marble Arch, where it was known entrance would be formally demanded, the people were wedged together in every direction. On the whole it was a good-humored crowd. At Hyde-park-corner they amused themselves by "chaffing" all ranks and conditions of passers-by, not omitting the fashionables who had been enjoying the pleasures of the Lady's-mile, or Rotton-row. Streams of well-dressed persons rendered Park-lane almost impassable, and a block would occur at each police-guarded gate. It was generally pointed out that the windows of Mr. DISRAELI's house at Grosvenorgate were well protected by stout wooden blinds on the outside. Before the Marble Arch, stretched away on either hand, and far up into Great Cumberland-street, stood one thick crowd of both sexes, whose safety was imperiled by the vehicles that had to force their passage through. The police were at once posted inside the gates, but a few missiles, now a stone and then a stick, were thrown, and the men were then marched outside. A line of ordinary policemen, in a semi-circle, stood before the gates, protected in front by mounted constables. As a rule they behaved with patience and forbearance. We happened to see one mounted Sergeant receive a heavy stone full against his breast, and he commanded himself sufficiently to appear as if he liked it rather than otherwise. With the exception, however, of the unmeaning stone-throwing just mentioned, the waiting hours were spent in joking, laughing, smoking and chatting. The housetops and balconies overlooking the park were occupied by large numbers of ladies. One portion of the crowd was much amused by an oration from a gentleman who held forth from the step of a Hansom cab. He said, when asked who he was, he was the honorable CHAS. HUGH CLIFFORD, son of the late Lord CLIFFORD.

The approach of the procession was signaled by the people beyond the Marble Arch, who caught sight of them coming down one of the side streets. As soon as the banners were seen a cheer was raised from ten thousand throats, and a space was opened for the leaders to pass along to the gates. The procession—which we may here state had on their route maintained the finest discipline—was headed by a couple of carriages, the foremost containing Mr. E. BEALES, Col. DICKSON, Mr. GEORGE BROOKE, and other prominent members of the Reform League. As Mr. BEALES and his friends neared the cordon of police before the gates the cheers increased, and hats were vigorously waved. With unmistakable enthusiasm, but decently and in order, Mr. BEALES and two or three friends were assisted from their carriage and escorted toward the gate. Addressing the nearest mounted officer, Mr. BEALES requested a quiet admittance to the park; the officer told him he could not go in, and to Mr. BEALES' question "Why?" he said, "I have authority to prevent you." Mr. BEALES asked who gave him the authority? and the reply was, "Our commissioner." Mr. BEALES, remarking that the "parks were the property of the people," made a movement as if he would pass the line of police, when a tall policeman, thrusting the end of his truncheon into Mr. BEALES' chest, pushed him with more rudeness than was necessary a foot or two back. There were loud cries of "Shame" at this prompt interference, and things began to wear an alarming aspect, when Mr. BEALES, still keeping his ground, and apparently pressing his right to be admitted, was, so far as could be seen, collared by a couple of policemen, but certainly subjected to such treatment that his coat was torn across the shoulder. During the confusion that prevailed one or two gentlemen had got within the line of police, and the officers were evidently so disorganized that a slight effort on the part of the crowd would have broken their line completely. Col. DICKSON and Mr. WOLTERTON were both assaulted by a policeman whose number is known, and the latter gentleman demanded the name of a mounted superintendent who refused him admittance to the park, which the policeman declined to give.

The leaders of the Reform Party thus repulsed stepped back into their carriages amid loud cheering, and a little murmuring on the part of those whose curiosity would perhaps have been better satisfied had resistance been carried further. As much of the procession as could be organized in the dense mass, variously estimated from a hundred to two hundred thousand persons, followed the carriages of the Committee toward Oxford-street, along which they proceeded, gathering force as they went. Such of the tradesmen along the route as had not previously closed their shops, were to be seen hastily dragging out their shutters as if they feared robbery if not murder, while every window was crowded with spectators. Some idea of the procession may be gathered from the fact that when the first portion was turning into Pall-mall, a large number were still in Piccadilly. In passing through St. James's-street some police were visible for the first time after leaving Hyde-park. About six officers were drawn across the entrance to the narrow street in which Lord ELCHO lives. The crowd, who had apparently forgotten their proximity to his lordship's residence, became aware of it from the policemen, and without halting for a moment passed on with a loud laugh. Hearty cheers for the Prince of Wales were given on passing Marlborough-house; but upon nearing the Carlton Club the fragmentary disapprobation that had been expressed on passing the Wellington and Conservative Clubs became a perfect roar of hooting and groaning, which was not diminished when it was perceived that a small detachment of police were posted at the entrance. The few members who were to be seen rushed from their dinner tables, napkin in hand, and one or two of the younger kissed their hands with assumed condescension to the moving crowd. A step or two further, and there was a general halt and cheering at the Reform Club. Another halt took place near the Guards' Memorial, and three cheers were given for "GLADSTONE."

A correspondent says: "Such a scene as occurred last evening at the Marble Arch has not been witnessed in this peaceful country for many a long day—not, certainly, since the worst days of the Burdett riots. It was a sight that few indeed could believe possible, to see a squadron of Life Guards, with drawn swords, entering the park, as if a battle was raging, and the Foot Guards drawn up in battle array inside the park, with numberless policemen posted on all the strong points. The crowd in front of the Marble Arch were astonished at the sight of the military, and naturally imagined that some dreadful riot was going on which endangered the lives of the inhabitants and the safety of their property. When they learned that there was no riot, and that no violence was attempted except to the iron railings and the gates of the park, which had been closed to prevent their entering their own park, no sound of execration were loud enough to express their indignation. The Guards had to hear themselves called 'butchers,' and to be threatened with all sorts of retribution in the shape of stopping their pay. How it was that the military were thus called in to insult the people, and to suffer all this indignity, which they evidently did, must be left to the Home Secretary and Sir RICHARD MAYNE. Any one who, like the writer, was in the thickest of the crowd when the iron railings were charged and broken down, will bear witness to the first blows being struck by the police. And there were not many of these, for the fight was unequal; the crowd, never intending to fight, had come with no weapons, and they overcame the police simply as a river breaks through its muddy bank. They swept over the breach, when once formed, in Park-lane, while the police stood guarding the prostrate iron rails and stones in solemn stupidity and amazement; they committed no violence except in self-defence, and when a little crowd in any part was charged by the mounted police, then a bough or a piece of dirt, or very rarely a stone, was flung, but with very small effect, and the valiant police seemed to delight in showing their prowess in riding down harmless sight-seers. If the matter had stopped here, we could have smiled over their gallant achievements, but when the Life Guards appeared on the scene about 8 o'clock, and deliberately drew up in line to charge, the fun of having licked the 'Bobbies' and got into the park was changed into a storm of hisses and hootings, amidst which the people were charged and trampled upon till they escaped within the rails. This squadron, however, soon moved away further round the park, and then the people were left again to the mounted police, who were more furious than the soldiers, and less effective. The staff seemed to have taken up a position immediately inside the marble arch, in front of the Foot Guards, the officer of which regiment was engaged with Sir R. MAYNE. There was, however, no reading of the Riot Act, and the whole ordering of the field appeared to be in the hands of Sir R. MAYNE. Soon after the first detachment of Guards from Knightsbridge moved off, a cloud of dust and loud shouts told that the left flank of the position had been successfully stormed, and the people again came rushing in laughing at the awful exertions of the mounted Police, who were left powerless on the wrong side of the rails. The struggle was now over; it was about 8:30, and the crowd were moving about the shrubbery, some gaping at the fallen rails, which extended along the greater part of the Bayswater road, others looking on at the Life Guards, drawn up on the opposite side of the Park road, while no small merriment was kept up by the frantic charges of the twenty mounted Police up and down the road—at nothing. As to any pretence of clearing the road or preventing any mischievous proceedings, nothing could be more ludicrously absurd. There was no sort of disposition to riot or do anything but talk over the affair as a triumph over what was felt to be a tyrannical interference with the liberty of the people. The reform meeting party had the smallest possible connection with it all, they never having tried to enter the park, and the whole attack arose from the affront of locking the gates at 5 o'clock. In fact the Holborn League party had disappeared down Park-lane before the storming there commenced, and the feeling of the crowd was decidedly shown by their having broken down a lamp-post, and used it as a battering ram, about an hour before the reform procession arrived. The damage done to the pretty gardens which Mr. COWPER planted for the recreation of the people is considerable, and the iron railings and stonework are completely torn up, and those who visit the ground will be rather astonished at the amount of demolition that has been so needlessly brought about by this policy of interference on the part of the Home Office and the police.

Debate on the Subject in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons on the 24th ult., in reply to a question by Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. WALPOLE warmly disclaimed any disposition to make a difference in the treatment of different classes in regard to the parks, as he had acted throughout with the sole desire to preserve the parks for the use of all classes alike. The question of right, he asserted, was perfectly well ascertained, for it was fully investigated by a Commission appointed after the Sunday trading riots in 1855; and he read from their report the opinion of the Law Officers, Sir A. COCKBURN, Sir R. BETHELL and Mr. WILLES, that the Crown had a right to close the gates and to exclude the public. He explained that, as the Parks were placed at the disposal of all for the benefit of all, he had issued the notification to close the gates, believing that to hold political or religious meetings there was an interference with the general enjoyment of them; he repudiated all desire to resort unnecessarily to coercive authority, or to prevent public meetings being held on political subjects at the proper time and place, and disclaimed any responsibility for what had occurred in consequence of those who got up the meeting setting his notification at defiance. Having described the instructions which had been issued to the police, he denied that the military had been sent for until riotous proceedings had taken place, and justified the propriety of the particular measure of locking the Park gates, which he believed had been done on a former occasion. He acknowledged that the great body of the people—the working classes proper—were orderly and good-tempered, and after explaining the measures which had been taken to preserve the peace, concluded by claiming the support of all right-minded men and friends of order.

After speeches by several other members, Mr. J. S. MILL said:

I have no intention of taking up much of the time of the House, but this is no ordinary occasion, and it seems to me that noble lords and honorable gentlemen opposite are by no means aware of the extreme seriousness of it, and of the seriousness of the consequences which may arise from the step they have taken. I am not going to enter into the question of the right of the people to meet in Hyde Park. I know that Her Majesty's Government have the opinion of good lawyers to the contrary. We know that they believe they have the right to exclude the people. But lawyers are not unanimous on the subject, and I could produce the opinions of other eminent lawyers, who, on legal and high constitutional grounds, have contended that the people have a right to meet there. But I do not desire to lay any stress on this circumstance. I maintain that if the people have not that right now they ought to have it. I maintain further, that if, for any reasons unintelligible to me, it was necessary for the maintenance of any supposed or nominal right that the people should ask permission to exercise it, that permission ought to have been granted. I say that it ought ten thousand times more to have been granted to them under such circumstances as these, when they believed, erroneously or not, that they had that right; for surely this very circumstance, when the people were already in an excited state of mind on another subject, was the very thing that ought to have warned the right honorable gentleman that the Government might reasonably expect that the consequences would be such as have actually occurred, and which they deplore equally with ourselves [hear, hear.] However, I will say I think the public ought to have the use of the park for this purpose, for if not, what other place is there that can suit them? What other place where there can be less interruption to recreation? Is there likely to be less interruption to traffic, or to other pursuits or persons, in Trafalgar-square than in Hyde Park? Does a public meeting if it were held once a month—in the evening, too—cause a thousandth part of the interruption that an ordinary review or meeting of volunteers in the park does? If such reasons as these are to exclude the public from meetings in the parks, which assuredly must be held to belong to the public, for they have been ceded by the Crown to the public for a consideration—like other Crown lands—if these reasons are to prevail to exclude the people, then there is no place for which equally strong reasons might not be given for the exclusion of the public. Perhaps this is what honorable gentlemen wish. I believe, indeed, after the assurance which the Home Secretary has given us, that he does not wish it. I believe in the perfect sincerity of what he said; but I cannot say that it has altogether reassured me. He only said he had no objection to open-air meetings at the proper hours and in the proper places; but he did not tell us what the proper times or the proper places were in his opinion, and the newspaper scribes of the Government are already declaring that no open-air meeting ought to be tolerated in the metropolis. I advise them not to try. They would then find that they will have to encounter an opposition of a very different kind, and from different persons to any they have yet encountered. Noble lords and honorable gentlemen opposite may be congratulated on having done a job of work last night which will require wiser men than they are for many years to efface the remembrance of. It has been the anxious wish of all those who understand their age and are lovers of their country that the necessary changes in the institutions of the country should be effected with the least possible, and if possible, without any alienation and ill blood between the hitherto governing classes and the mass of the people. Her Majesty's present advisers seem resolved, so far as it depends upon them, that this anxious desire should be frustrated. We all know that there are people who can do more mischief in an hour than can be repaired in years. I am afraid that the members of the present Government are animated by the noble ambition of inscribing their names on the illustrious list of those persons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer repudiated with indignation the views and motives attributed to the Government by Mr. MILL, and maintained that the precautions they had taken to preserve the peace were as any prudent Minister would have adopted. That the parks were unfit places for political meetings had been shown by Sir G. GREY and Mr. WALPOLE, and in illustration, he mentioned that in all the public parks which had been opened in various provincial towns it was a standing rule that no political meetings should be held there. As to the "notification" which had been so much blamed, it had never entered the minds of Ministers that the real workingmen, whose general orderly conduct he cordially acknowledged, would commit acts of riot, but they believed that the scum of this great city would take advantage of such an assemblage, and the justice of their apprehensions was proved by the event. So far from having an objection to public meetings on any subject, he believed them to be a valuable political safety-valve, and should rather encourage them when held at proper times and places.

Letter from Mr. Bright to the Secretary of the Reform League.

ROCHDALE, July 19.

DEAR SIR: I thank your Council for the invitation to the meeting intended to be held in Hyde Park on Monday next.

I cannot leave home for some days to come, and therefore cannot be in London on the 23d inst.

I see that the Chief of the Metropolitan Police force has announced his intention to prevent the holding of the meeting. It appears from this that the people may meet in the parks for every purpose but that which ought to be most important and most dear to them. To meet in the streets is inconvenient, and to meet in the parks is unlawful—this is the theory of the Police authorities of the metropolis.

You have asserted your right to meet on Primrose-hill and in Trafalgar-square. I hope after Monday next no one will doubt your right to meet in Hyde Park.

If a public meeting in a public park is denied you, and if millions of intelligent and honest men are denied the franchise, on what foundation does our liberty rest; or is there in the country any liberty but the toleration of the ruling class?

This is a serious question, but it is necessary to ask it, and some answer must be given to it.

I am, very respectfully yours,
JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. GEORGE HOWELL, Secretary to the Reform League, 8 Adelphi-terrace, Strand.

WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

Great Preparations for War—Immense Armies in the Field.

Il Commercio, of Cairo, under date of July 7, states: "A tremendous battle is imminent between the King THEODORE II. and GUBASSIE, who aspires to the crown, and has risen in opposition to the despotism of THEODORE. YAHRO-MEDINA, the General of GUBASSIE, has placed the province of Tigre under contributions of men, horses, animals of all kinds, provisions and money. Both parties are making great preparations for war. According to the statements of the Abyssinians, there will be not less than 150,000 combatants upon the field of battle. Consul CAMERON and all the other European prisoners whom the newspapers had stated to have been released are still in the King's power at Pabretabor. This news is so bad that we should wish it to be contradicted, but the source whence we have it is one which renders it quite deserving of credence."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Our Relations with Great Britain.

In the House of Commons on the 23d ult., Mr. WHITE asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, looking to the conspicuous good faith and friendly feeling of the Government of the United States toward Great Britain in its recent conduct to the Fenians, her Majesty's Government was now prepared to submit all claims and matters in dispute between the two Powers to arbitration mutually acceptable.

Lord STANLEY—I agree in the opinion which the honorable member has expressed as to the friendly and honorable feeling that has been shown by the Government of the United States in regard to this Fenian affair. I speak for my colleagues as well as myself when I say we are anxious to do anything we reasonably can to remove any feeling of irritation or of soreness that may remain in consequence of circumstances connected with the late war. But with reference to these claims, I am afraid I cannot give him so precise and so positive an answer as he may desire. With regard to the most important of those claims full discussion has taken place between the Government of the United States and those who preceded us in office. That discussion terminated six or seven months ago, and during the very short time that I have been in office those claims have not been revived. They involve questions of considerable perplexity and intricacy, and I need not say that I have had but a very short time and very little leisure to consider them. In any case it would be premature on the part of the Government to say immediately what answer we should be prepared to give to claims of that kind until or unless they are preferred. Perhaps I may say, with a view, if possible, to lessen the probability of such difficulties arising in the future, it is the intention of the Government to advise Her Majesty to issue a royal commission to inquire into the working of the neutrality laws, and, if necessary, to revise them. [Cheers.]

Fire at Atlanta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 6.

The offices of the American Telegraph Company and National Express Company, with three or four buildings, were burned at Atlanta on Sunday night.

The Schooner May Queen Ashore.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 6.

The schooner *May Queen*, from this port for Hamilton, C. W., with salt and merchandise, encountered the gale on Saturday and went ashore at Bigsodus.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

NO LATER NEWS.

Arrival of the Yacht Alice at the Isle of Wight.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 6.

The following dispatch has been received in this city by the Atlantic cable:

ISLE OF WIGHT, Sunday, July 29.

Arrived, yacht *Alice*, 28 tons, Capt. CLARK, 19 days from Nahant. All well.

No Cable News To-Night.

ASPY BAY, Tuesday, Aug. 7—1 A. M.

There are no signs of the steamer *Dauntless* with Cable dispatches. She will probably arrive here about 6 o'clock this morning, with the dispatches received through the Cable Sunday and Monday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 6.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

The President, on Saturday last, addressed Gen. SHERIDAN, by telegram, certain interrogatories concerning the late New-Orleans disturbances, with the view of obtaining a brief statement of the material features of the affair, commencing with the meeting of the revolutionists on the 27th, and ending with the riots of the 30th and 31st of July. To-day the President received a telegram from Gen. SHERIDAN saying that the required answers would be speedily prepared. We have information here which makes it appear almost without a doubt that Gen. BAIRD, who was in command at New-Orleans during the late disturbances, and from their inception, was in full sympathy, and had a perfect understanding with the political agitators and revolutionary men. It may be shown, too, that Gen. SHERIDAN, who was largely dependent on Gen. BAIRD for the hasty account of occurrences contained in his late telegrams, was mistaken in many of the opinions he gave of the conduct of the civil authorities in New-Orleans. This should be borne in mind until we receive an authentic history of the occurrences. Whatever we shall hereafter receive from Gen. SHERIDAN will doubtless be based on the testimony of others than Gen. BAIRD and the officers immediately under his command, and probably from eye-witnesses, and generally from a more legitimate source than he has heretofore been dependent upon.

A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT ON LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

A letter received to-day by the President from a very influential and wealthy citizen of Louisiana, after a general review of the late riots and the causes thereof, contains the following paragraph. "The present Constitution of this State has some features in it which we would be glad to be rid of, but we have formally and legally adopted this instrument as our organic law, and we will stand by it until another Constitution shall be adopted by our citizens, in a legal and constitutional manner." Such is the universal sentiment of the substantial and respectable men of the State.

A CONGRESSMAN DECLINES TO ACCEPT EXTRA PAY.

Hon. CHESTER D. HUBBARD, Member of Congress from West Virginia, declines to accept his increased pay, as provided by the act of the last session of Congress. Mr. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, to-day received a letter from Mr. HUBBARD, in which was inclosed the order of the Sergeant-at-arms of the House, entitling the Virginia member to $2,800. Mr. HUBBARD says he voted for the bill because he did not by his opposition wish to defeat the appropriations therein, but he did not expect to draw his increased pay. Mr. SPINNER has returned the draft to Mr. HUBBARD for his indorsement, which had been overlooked, and for instructions as to what fund Mr. HUBBARD desires the sum applied to, inasmuch as the money has been appropriated already, and is subject to the direction of the payee.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

Secretary MCCULLOCH and family left here on Saturday evening, on a revenue cutter, upon an indefinite trip, with no announcement of where they were going or when they would return. It is not improbable that the party will turn up at Cape May. Mr. MCCULLOCH is expected back in the course of a week. In the meantime Hon. W. F. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary, conducts the affairs of the Treasury Department.

REVENUE AGENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that hereafter in all cases where a person is appointed Collector or Assessor of Internal Revenue, he shall take office on the first day of the succeeding month after his commission is delivered to him. This rule is made to prevent any disturbance of the practice of making regular monthly statements of accounts.

LIEUT.-GEN. SHERMAN'S CHIEF OF STAFF.

Brig.-Gen. WM. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant-General in the War Department, is named as Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN's Chief of Staff.

MAJ.-GEN. HOOKER'S STAFF.

The following named officers have been temporarily detailed for duty on the staff of Maj.-Gen. HOOKER, Commanding the Department of the East: Brevet Col. R. H. JACKSON, Captain First United States Artillery, as acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Lieut.-Col. LOOMIS L. LANGDON, Captain First United States Artillery, as acting Judge-Advocate.

SAILORS NOT BENEFITTED BY THE LATE BOUNTY ACT.

In the bill passed at the last session of Congress, authorizing the payment of additional bounty, the seamen who rendered such good service, seem to have been overlooked entirely. The Fourth Auditor receives daily a very large number of letters from sailors, who suppose, with reason, that the act granting additional bounty applies to them as well as to the soldiers. The only reply that can be made to them is that nothing can be done toward equalizing the bounties received by them under this act of Congress.

PERSONAL.

Commissioner JOS. H. BARRETT, of the Pension Bureau, left for Middlebury, Vt., this morning to deliver an address at the Commencement of the Middlebury College, where he graduated. Senator CONNESS will leave here this week for New-York City, and there take passage in a steamer for Europe. Mr. CONNESS will be absent about three months. Hon. O. H. BROWNING and family have returned from Berkeley Springs. Gen. STEEDMAN arrived here yesterday and had a long interview with the President.

QUARANTINE OF UNITED STATES VESSELS.

The following dispatches have been received at the State Department:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, TENERIFFE, Monday, July 30, 1866.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor of informing you that owing to a late royal order declaring New-York and the adjacent ports infected, in consequence of cholera having been brought to that port in emigrant vessels, all vessels arriving now at these Islands from ports in the United States will be sent to Vigo to be purified. A case has already occurred. The British brigantine *Maggie*, which arrived at this port last week, having a clean bill of health duly certified by the Spanish consul of that city, notwithstanding all this, was sent to Vigo to perform quarantine.

Respectfully your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. DABNEY.

Our Consul at Barcelona, under date of July 16, writes as follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that in reply to inquiries addressed by me to the President of the Provincial Board of Health of Barcelona, I am informed that by the order from Madrid American vessels arriving at the ports of this Consular District from any ports of the United States shall be considered infected and ordered to proceed to Mahon to perform ten days' vigorous quarantine."

A NEW NATIONAL BANK IN VIRGINIA.

A certificate of authority has been issued to the First National Bank of Clarksville, Va., to commence business on a capital of $100,000. No circulation is allowed unless some further provision is made by Congress.

STEAMER DAKOTAH.

Commander THOMPSON, of the United States steamship *Dakotah*, reports to the Navy Department, under date of May 19, his arrival at Stanley Harbor, Falklands, on the 12th of last month. He left Montevideo on the 4th. All hands were well. The *Dakotah* would leave for the Straits of Magellan on the 18th, on her way to join the Pacific squadron.

DECISION AS TO DUTIES.

In a recent case in which all the parts of two iron steamers were constructed in Glasgow, and there put together, and again taken to pieces and the sections imported into Galveston and duties levied upon the parts so imported at that place, it was decided by the Secretary of the Treasury that the collection of the duties constituted the section of the steamers American property, and that marine papers may be issued to such vessels when again rebuilt in this country.

THE WINOOSKI.

Commander COOPER, of the United States steamship Winooski, has reported to the Department his arrival at Portsmouth, N. H., after a cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, having made a circuit of Prince Edward's Island, Bradelee and Orplious Banks, and thence to the Magdalenes, where he remained ten days, as it was a general rendezvous of the American fishing fleet during this part of the session. He had communicated with 750 American fishing vessels, two-thirds of which had procured English licenses. He reports the season very backward and fish scarce. Many vessels will return without half a cargo. Three English war vessels are stationed in and about the vicinity of Prince Edward's Island. Commander COOPER was treated with great courtesy by Admiral Sir JAMES HOPE, at Halifax, who placed at his disposal all that his naval depot afforded.

CADET APPOINTMENTS.

The following has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57.—The following named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, have been appointed in the army of the United States by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate with the rank indicated below to date from June 18, 1866:

Corps of Engineers.—1. Cadet Henry M. Adams, to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy. 2. Cadet James Mercur, to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy. 3. Cadet Chas. E. L. B. Davis, to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy. 4. Cadet Benj. D. Greene, to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy. 5. Cadet John H. Weeden, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy. 6. Cadet George W. Wheeler, to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy. 7. Cadet Eugena A. Woodruff, to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy. 8. Cadet James B. Quinn, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Hanbury, promoted. 9. Cadet Daniel W. Lockwood, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Post, promoted.

Ordnance Department—To be Second Lieutenants: 10. William P. Butler *vice* Micholls, promoted; 11. Frank Soule, Jr., *vice* Winebronner, promoted; 12. Edward M. Wright *vice* Prince, promoted. Also to be Second Lieutenants in the Second Regiment of Cavalry: 36. Albert J. Neff *vice* Norton, promoted, Co. B, Third Cavalry. 40. John C. Thompson *vice* Campbell, promoted; Co. B, Fourth Cavalry. 39. Will J. Moberly *vice* Taylor, declined, Fifth Cavalry. 32. J. Scott Payne *vice* Ruggles, promoted, Co. G, Sixth Cavalry. 21. Wm. P. Dixon *vice* Folman, promoted, Co. E, First Artillery. 15. Huro B. Herr *vice* Lee, transferred to the Engineers, Co. F; Abner H. Morrill *vice* Macmurry, promoted, Co. K, Indiana Artillery. 17. Charles S. Kilbourne *vice* Ring, promoted, Co. E. 23. James E. Eastman *vice* Handbury, transferred to the Engineers, Co. G. Third Artillery. 16. James C. Hara *vice* Smith, dropped Co. L. 24. Isaac T. Webster *vice* Porter, declined Co. K. Fourth Artillery. 13. Richard C. Churchill *vice* Fuger, promoted, Co. C. 14. Charles S. Smith *vice* Wilkeson, resigned, Co. H. 19. Henry H. Dulwoody *vice* Mory, resigned, Co. K. 20. Robert Craig *vice* Ennis, promoted, Battery G, Fifth Artillery. Wm. H. Upham *vice* Carroll, promoted Co. E. 26. Solon Orr, *vice* Lee, transferred to the 1st Artillery. 27. Elridge R. Hills, *vice* Fessenden, promoted, Co. H. 28. Joseph G. Swift *vice* McDonald, promoted, Battery F. 29. Francis L. Hills *vice* Simons, promoted, Co. E, 3d Infantry. 38. Charles L. Umbstarter *vice* Belger, promoted, Co. K, 4th Infantry. 30. George O. Webster *vice* Hendricks, declined, Co. F. 31. Rufus P. Brown *vice* Simonton, Co. H, 5th Infantry. 34. Quinton Campbell *vice* McDonald, promoted, Co E, 6th Infantry. 37. William H. Fleming *vice* Long, promoted, Co. K, 10th Infantry. 35. John F. Stretch *vice* Davis, promoted, Co. D. 2. The General Regulations, Paragraph 181, allow three months' leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering the service. In accordance with this regulation all the graduates above-named, unless hereafter otherwise ordered, will report in person at their proper stations on the 30th of September next. 3. The graduates assigned to the Corps of Engineers and to the Ordnance Department will, on the receipt of this order, immediately report by letter to the chiefs of their respective corps in this city. Those assigned to regiments will in like manner report by letter to the commanding officers of their respective regiments, who will assign to companies those who have not been so assigned by this order. If the stations of the regimental commanders be not known, the reports will be forwarded under cover to the Adjutant-General for transmittal.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments:

James Lowrie, Jr., Surveyor of Customs, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gen. Benjamin Patridge, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Sixth District Michigan; Major William G. McCandless, Collector Internal Revenue, Twenty-third District Pennsylvania; Col. Alfred G. Lloyd, Assessor, Twenty-third District Pennsylvania; Ferdinand E. Volse, Collector, Twenty-second District Pennsylvania; John A. Hunter, Collector Twelfth District Ohio; Austin H. Brown, Collector, Sixth District Indiana; Wm. C. Wilson, Collector, Eighth District Indiana; John B. Hayes, Assessor, Twentieth District Pennsylvania; Thomas H. Elliott, Physician, Marine Hospital, Pittsburgh, Penn.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Democratic Nomination—Military Stations Abandoned—Dispatches from President Juarez—Arrival of Rear-Admiral Thatcher—Commercial News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, August 5.

The Democratic County Convention renominated COBB for Tax Collector, but changed the ticket otherwise with but two exceptions.

Gen. HALLECK has issued orders to break up the following military posts in the Department of Columbia: Forts Chickalis, Yamhill, Bellingham, Haskins, Cascades, Dollis Orchard and Sillitz Blockhouse. The term fort shall not be applied to temporary camps.

The Mexican Liberal Consul has received dispatches from President JUAREZ, dated Chihuahua, June 22, which, together with private letters from the same place, are said to teem with descriptions of the enthusiastic reception which the people of Chihuahua gave to JUAREZ and his ministers.

Arrived, ship *Sea Serpent*, WINSOR, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 6.

Rear-Admiral THATCHER, who succeeds Commodore RODGERS, arrived here on Saturday.

Mining stocks firm. Belcher, 151; Yellow Jacket, $700; Ophir, $260; Chollar, $178. Legal-tenders, 71½c.

Mining Stocks have been dull during the past week, although the news from the mines indicates an improved product. Hale and Norcross, in the month of July, produced nearly $140,000. Savage declared a dividend of $50. Crown Point, although timbering their shaft, worked 2,000 tons of ore. Gould & Curry produced, in July, $125,000. The supposed product of Yellow Jacket was $250,000; dividend, $50. The product of the Imperial was $65,000. Ophir looks better and Chollar no worse. Oberman reports continue favorable.

HAYTI.

The Rebellion Suppressed.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 6.

A mercantile letter, dated Port au Prince, July 13, states that the recent insurrection at Gonaives has been entirely suppressed by the Government, and the town given up to the regular authorities. The troops of President GEFFRARD marched from the Cape from St. Marco to Gonaives, which town they surrounded, and, acting in conjunction with the Haytien gunboat *Galatea*, compelled the insurgents to surrender. A free pardon would be extended to all, except three members of the Provisional Government.

Delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Aug. 6.

CHARLES W. WHEATON and AMBROSE WAGER have been appointed delegates for this district to the Saratoga Convention, with WALTER FARRINGTON and HENRY D. VARICK as alternates. This makes the second set of delegates appointed to go to Saratoga from Duchess County.

RHODE ISLAND.

Cholera in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Aug. 6.

One fatal case of cholera was reported in this city to-day. The victim was a colored man recently arrived from Washington.

Fire in Woonsocket.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Monday, Aug. 6.

The loss by the partial burning of HARRIS' No. 4 Mill, in Woonsocket, is estimated at $20,000. A score of operatives were injured in escaping from the windows. Six had their limbs broken.

MAINE.

Democratic State Convention.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Aug. 6.

The delegates to the State Democratic Convention to be held to-morrow are assembled in large numbers, and a very full attendance is expected. E. F. PILLSBURY, of Farmington, and A. W. JOHNSON, of Belfast, are the prominent candidates for Governor, the former seeming to have the most supporters. The Convention will undoubtedly support the President, and send four delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

GEORGIA.

Delegates to the Union National Convention.

AUGUSTA, Go., Monday, Aug. 6.

The following names complete the list of the Georgia delegation to the Philadelphia Convention:

Second District—Eli Warren, J. L. Wimberly.
Third District—Hiram Farmer, E. H. Worrell.
Delegates at Large—A. H. Stephens, H. V. Johnson, A. H. Chappell, D. A. Walker.

KENTUCKY.

Returns of the Election.

KENTUCKY, Monday, Aug. 6.

The following returns have been received of votes in this State for Clerk of Court of Appeals:

Towns.	Duvall, Cons.	Hobson, Rad.
Hardineville	60	10
Claysville	145	12
Christiansburgh	375	40
Paris	204 majority.	
Eminence	100	[illegible]
Elizabethtown	304	[illegible]
Frankfort	182 majority	
Frankfort County	600 majority	
Simpson County	400 majority.	
Medway	135	14
Crab Orchard	42 majority.	
Louisville	300 majority.	
Stanford	160 majority.	
Lebanon	361	100
Pine Tavern	79	34
Lincoln County	550 majority, (estimated.)	
New-Haven	227	21
Dawson's Precinct	40	90
Lagrange	340 majority in both town and county.	
Bowling Green	1128	371

[Two more precincts to hear from.]

Bowling Green County 750 majority.

Russellville 353 majority.

RUSSELLVILLE, Monday, Aug. 6.

The indications are that this county will give DUVALL 1,000 majority.

The Democratic county ticket is elected.

LATEST.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 7—12:45 A. M.

DUVALL beats HOBSON 1,600 in this city, and about 800 in the county.

Reports from the country indicate DUVALL's majority in the State from 10,000 to 20,000.

JOHNSON, ex-secretary of JEFF. DAVIS, a candidate for County Clerk, was beaten in this city by 700 majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Dental Convention.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 6.

This forenoon Maj.-Gen. BUTLER addressed the Dental Association by special invitation. At the close of his remarks a resolution of thanks was tendered him, closing with the wish that he had been in New-Orleans one week ago to subdue the riots. In the afternoon session objection was made to the incorporation of the resolution in the records of the Association by Dr. MCKELLOPS, of St. Louis, who moved for a reconsideration of the vote. A spirited debate followed, the Southern delegates warmly objecting to the resolution on the ground that it introduced politics, which was foreign to the purpose of the Association. Dr. CLARK, of Savannah, attempted to speak, but was at first hissed down. He afterward succeeded in explaining his position, claiming to be a Union man and an admirer of loyalty, but objecting to mingling politics with science. The weight of the discussion was carried by the Northern delegates, who defended the resolution on the ground that it was but the expression of the appreciation by the Association of ability and loyalty.

Dr. FORBES, of St. Louis, contended that only a Secessionist would call the resolution a political one. Quite a number of Southern delegates also sustained the resolution. The motion to reconsider was finally lost, and the resolution stands upon the records of the Association.

In the evening the members were entertained by the President of the Massachusetts Dental Society at his residence. To-morrow at 2 o'clock is the time decided upon for a final adjournment.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Democratic Convention.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 6.

The Baltimore Democratic City Convention met to-day to select delegates to the State Convention called to choose delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Among those nominated for delegates at large from this city were Ex-Gov. PRATT and BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, who was Commissioner of Police in 1861, at the time of the attack on the Massachusetts troops. Mr. PRATT was finally elected.

The resolutions adopted endorse President JOHNSON's reconstruction policy; commend Gov. SWANN for the impartial justice he has shown in regard to the execution of the Registry Law; denounce that law as oppressive, unjust and anti-republican; declare the Conservative Convention which met on the 28th ult. was composed of Maryland patriots; and that good citizens of every shade of politics ought to be represented in the Philadelphia Convention.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Shocking Loss of Life.

MADISON, Ind., Monday, Aug. 6.

The steamer *Gen. Little* blew up near Bethlehem this afternoon. The passengers say she was racing with the steamer *St. Charles* when the explosion took place. Both boats were close together. The *St. Charles* brought the dead and wounded to More City. Not more than fifteen or sixteen persons were lost.

The officers of the *St. Charles* deny that the boats were racing. They rendered every assistance possible to the *Gen. Little*, which is a total wreck.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 6.

Cotton quiet; sales 750 bales; low middlings 33c.@35c; to-day's receipts 95 bales. Sugar—Fair 12c.@14c. New-York Exchange ¼c. discount. Bank Sterling 159.

The weather is excessively warm. At 2 P. M. the thermometer indicated 99° in the shade.

Advices from the interior of the State report that cotton is doing finely.

The Glorious Weather.

We do not remember before to have seen such magnificent August weather. A month almost sultry, and if not absolutely hot per thermometer, yet full of clammy stickiness, when one is languid and dispirited and ennuyed to a desperate degree, is this season bright with October breezes and balmy with the breath of May. Pitying angels, who shrunk from the late fearfully hot term, fan us with their invisible wings; sparkling showers spring upon us from almost cloudless skies; the sun, ashamed of his fierce fury in the ides of July, hides behind great mountains of snowy clouds, and laughs through the rain that glitters in his smile; and such moonlight as we have had would waken Endymion. The slender crescent of Artemus now gleams dimly in the early morning, but gives waxing promise of that glorious Harvest Moon that fills September's midnight sky with noonday radiance. They tell us that the world is sad; that pestilence pollutes the air; that Death is harvesting his ever-ripening field; that wars jar the concord of nations; that the scarcely less mighty tumult of political conflict distracts our own dear land. But the seed time and the harvest are true to the great promise; the rain descends alike upon the just and the unjust; the loving smiles of Nature still brighten the world. Let us be thankful, for to be thankful and grateful is to be happy.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A Chapter of Accidents on the Harlem Railroad.

Yesterday as the accommodation train, which leaves Twenty-sixth-street at 2:30 P. M., was departing from the depot at Mott Haven, and had attained the speed of about five miles an hour, a man with a keg of whisky on his shoulder and a large quantity in his stomach, endeavored to get upon the train; he succeeded in depositing the keg in the baggage car, and in endeavoring to get upon the passenger car, did not lift his foot high enough and was dragged some distance while hanging with one hand. A brakeman seeing his predicament, tried to throw him off the car, but the man seized him by the arm and they both fell within a few inches of the wheels of the train. The employes stopped the train and neither party was found to be injured to any serious extent.

After the train had proceeded about a quarter of a mile the engineer discovered what he supposed was a bundle of clothes on the track, and immediately blew "down brakes." Before the train could be stopped, however, a man lying on the track was struck and pushed along a hundred feet or more. On the train being backed down the man was found to have been seriously injured. He was taken on board and left at the Morrisania depot, where, on examination by Drs. HOBTON and MELIUS, it was found that two of his ribs had been broken and he had received severe contusions on the head. He stated that his name was EDWARD OSBORNE, residing in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and that he had come up to see the ball match between the Union Base-ball Club and the Atlantics, (which had been announced in some of the Sunday papers to come off during Monday afternoon,) and on finding it a hoax had proceeded to walk down, when he was taken with an epileptic fit and fell as stated above. Information was sent to his father, Sergeant OSBORNE, of the Twelfth Precinct Police, who conveyed him to his residence in a carriage. He was aged about 21 years, and had been subject to fits from his youth.

About 5½ o'clock, as the trains were passing each other near the Union Ball Ground, a man standing on the track was struck by the down train and thrown down the bank. The train was stopped and backed. When the poor fellow was picked up he was still alive, but died soon after. No one seemed to know him. He was taken to the nearest station to await the Coroner.

CHOLERA IN MORRISANIA.—Yesterday there were three deaths by cholera in Melrose. It is stated that the bodies were left uncared for, while the inmates were lying around the house in a state of intoxication. In East Morrisania there were four deaths by cholera, all in the family of JAMES CONOLL. He, his wife and two daughters were the victims.

PIC-NIC.—Yesterday the Turners of Morrisania held a pic-nic in Morris Park. There was quite a large attendance, there being representatives from Turner societies of Melrose, New-York, &c., and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

CHOLERA.

Police Telegraph Reports Last Nigh..

PATRICK GORMAN was reported ill of cholera at No. 246 East Fourteenth-street, and soon after in a state of collapse.

Mrs. MARTHA KASTNER was reported as ill with cholera at No. 524 West Forty-fourth-street. Afterward collapse.

HENRY MAUSE was reported in a collapse of cholera, and afterward died.

JOHANNA FITZGERALD, of No. 51 Mulberry-street, was reported in a state of cholera at 10:35.

AMOS HENNESSY was reportek sick of coolera at No. 341 East Thirty-second-street.

CATHARINE SMITH, sick of cholera at No. 14 Dover-street.

JOHN COLLINS, ill of cholera at corner Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

THOMAS WALLER, ill of cholera at No. 78 Mulberry-street.

ELLEN SHANIHAN, aged 40 years, and residing on corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue, very ill of cholera.

JOHN FEHAN, reported ill of cholera at No. 124 East Forty-second-street. Promises very filthy and disinfectants sent. Patient in state of collapse.

Mrs. MCGUIRE was reported by the Sixth Ward Police as ill of cholera at No. 56 Mulberry-street.

The Body of Fernando Stegman.

We noticed in yesterday's TIMES the death by drowning of a boy named FERNANDO STEGMAN, in the East River, near the foot of Seventy-first-street. The body has not yet been recovered, and we trust that those who can give any aid in its recovery will convey whatever information they may have to his sorrowing parents. Mr. STEGMAN's residence is the corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-fifth street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LEONARD-STREET EXPLOSION—VERDICT OF THE JURY.—Coroner GOVER yesterday concluded the inquest on the body of MORRIS KLEIN, whose death from scalds received at the boiler explosion in Leonard-street on the 23d ult., has already been published in the TIMES. The testimony elicited was received by the Coroner and the case given to the jury, but they not being able to agree, two verdicts were the result. Three of the jurors found "that deceased came to his death by injuries received at the explosion at the sugar refinery of HARRIS & Co., Nos. 26 and 28 Leonard-street, on the 23d day of July, 1866, and we are of the opinion that the explosion was alone caused by the gross carelessness of PHILIP RYAN, the engineer, in charge of the engine at said refinery." The other jurors rendered the following as their verdict: "We blame Mr. HARRIS for employing people in his factory who don't pay sufficient attention, and for not watching that such accidents may not occur."

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.—The following contributions to the "Portland Sufferers' Fund" have been received since last report by Mr. A. A. Low, Treasurer: Previously acknowledged, $105,-215 56; A poor clerk, $5; Warren Roofing Company, $25; JOHN C. BALDWIN, $100; two little girls, $1 50. Total, $105,347 06. Persons desirous of contributing to this deserving object can have their money received by mail or otherwise at the office of Mr. A. A. Low, No. 31 Burling-slip.

SCHOOL PICNIC.—There will be a jolly gathering of young ideas to-day at MAGUIRE'S "Fort George Hotel" on the High Bridge road, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue. On Saturday afternoon the pupils of two of our largest private academies joined forces, and "celebrated" with merry dance and lively game until late in the evening.

A WOMAN SERIOUSLY BURNED.—About 10 o'clock on Sunday night Mrs. ANN GREEN, 30 years of age, residing at No. 147 Worth-street, was severely burned about the left shoulder and back, by a spark of fire igniting her clothing. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

FIRE IN EAST THIRTIETH-STREET.—A few minutes after 12 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in a closet on the third floor of No. 253 East Thirtieth-street, owned and occupied by THOMAS CASEY. Damage about $500; fully insured in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. S. N. SALOMON, Washington, is at the Hoffman House. Gen. N. P. Banks, Washington; W. S. Pierce, Mississippi, and R. C. Schenck, Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Senator Nye, Nevada; Capt. Hay, Pennsylvania, and O. P. Matteson, Utica, are at the Astor House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PROBABLE MURDER—A MAN SHOT IN A PUBLIC STREET.—About 7 o'clock last evening a young man named PATRICK MCGWAN, aged 21 years, was shot through the head by another young man of about the same age, named CHARLES FERGUS. It appears that some two weeks since, FERGUS and a party of friends were rowing a small boat in the river, MCGWAN and others were on the dock, and both parties applied epithets to each other. Those in the boat came on shore and a fight ensued, in which FERGUS received a pair of black eyes. Last evening, FERGUS was in O'MALLEY's bar room, in Furman, near State-street, and seeing MCGWAN pass, ran to a house opposite and procured a revolver. He then pursed MCGWAN, and the latter being of lighter weight than the other, refused to fight and ran away. FERGUS then fired, the ball entering the back of the right side of the head and came out through the forehead. MCGWAN fell down in the street, and FERGUS attempted to make his escape by running after a car going to Fulton Ferry. Officer MOONEY, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, being on the rear platform, was a witness of the whole affair, and awaiting the arrival of FERGUS, arrested him and conducted him to the Station-house. The injured man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. His condition about 9 o'clock P. M., was considered hopeless by the attending surgeon.

FIRES.—A varnish factory owned by CARROLL ELLIS, of No. 110 Pearl-street, New-York, situated on Greene-street, near Union-avenue, Greenpoint, was destroyed by fire between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night. The loss on the building (which was a small frame one) and still will amount to $500—partially insured.... About 8 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a new kerosene oil factory, on Newtown Creek, near Penny-bridge, E. D., owned by HOGG & Co., but it was extinguished with slight loss. While returning from the fire, Hose Company No. 3 was assaulted by a gang of young ruffians, (said to be friends of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1,) at the corner of North Second and Eighth streets. Several stones were thrown, but no one was very badly injured. The hose-cart was slightly damaged by the missiles. A section of men under Sergt. BUNCE, from the Forty-fifth Precinct, promptly suppressed the disturbance, and arrested WILLIAM MCLANE, aged 16 years, while in the act of throwing stones. He was locked up.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 342. The principal causes were: Cholera, 72; cholera infantum, 79; cholera morbus, 28; diarrhœa, 21; dysentery, 9; scarlet fever, 5; &c. In the Twelfth Ward, where the cholera rages most severely, there were 83 deaths; in the Sixth Ward, 27; in the Ninth, 24; in the Tenth, 20; in the Eighth, 20; in the Sixteenth, 27; in the Eleventh, 13; &c. The number of deaths in the villages of Kings County were 32. Under one year of age, 99. Natives of the United States, 225; Ireland, 81; England, 8; Germany, 20; other countries, 16.

RAILROAD TICKETS.—The Secretary of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company announces that a ticket clerk will be in attendance at the office, No. 10 Fulton-street, in future, until 7 o'clock every evening, in order to accommodate those who desire to purchase tickets by the package.

FIRE.—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Crystal Oil Works, corner of Sullivan and Ferris streets, caused by the explosion of a still. The damage caused amounts to about $1,000. Insured.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalised Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
"Unequaled among the preparations of [illegible] chemists"—BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLORIMEL FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.—*True Flag, Boston.*

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 6.—*In steamship Germania, from Hamburg, &c.*, Julia Menecke, Anette Hempel, E. A. and Ulrike Grathgusen, Peter and Amile Cruse, Robert Bloom, Edward Neuss, A. Sperling, Clara Ressford, Aug. Schrader, F. Rothchild, Julia Wecke, Henriette Mass, 3 children and servant, Ralf Bogally, Henry Geuschell, J. Cohen, Natalie Itzig. From Southampton—F. Geiger, F Haug, Henriette Reecker, Pauline Rau, Jesus Levi and son, Henry Lepper, Carl Villinger, Mathilde Rosenfeld, Elise Gallinger, Carl Kron, Amalie Kron, B. Oechs, A. Peiss, O. Daut, M. Peter, J. Mager and family, G. Beuse, B. Eichmann, E. Mayer, J. Roseau, Madame Gusty and family, Mlle. Bernheim, M. Wadlinger, J. Wadlinger, C. Busch, J. Busch, N. Meyer, Anton Inhaff, Mrs. R. K. Long, Jacob Pappenheimer and family, John Wadlinger and family, S. Thalheimer, H. Adler, S. Eichleagh and family, L. Sadner, P. Halland, H. H. Gerwan, W. C. Hurst, M. Brunner and family, W. Loudener and family, and many others in steerage.

AUG. 6—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool*—E. D. Pratt, Mrs. Mary Hoare, Mrs. B. Garlick, Mas. Gratt, P. A. Kulesie, Mrs. Gleeson, Mrs. Wagly, W. Kromar, Mr. Bucharach, Mr. Denires, Mrs. Haughion, Mr. Delisser, M. A. Walker, K. Oga, Rebecca Winskaki, S. A. Romenberg, Rev. S. Johnson, P. Mohum, E. Watson, Dr. G. White, Mrs. M. Dilks, W. Westwood, T. Miller, Mrs. H. Walker, H. Leonard, lady and child, G. Clarke, Mary Kirkwood, Mr. Phelps, L. A. Reeder, W. J. Yates, Mr. Woodward, A. W. Lindsay, Mr. Hall, C. Acanaga, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Hall, Miss Williamson, A. Watts, Emma Stacktown, Miss M. Cunningham, H. Barnes, J. Schofield, Rosanna Connor, Rev. J. Hammond, R. Y. Ison, lady and two children; Mrs. A. Maclin, E. Kehder, Mrs. De Bienery, Mrs. Ogre, S. Saller and lady, J. Davis, J. Daley, J. Metcalf and lady, S. Diners, S. Conland, Mr. De Leon, Mr. Seese, J. W. Lyons, Mr. Fergustock and lady, C. Weil, J. P. Clough, Mr. Parker, and others in the steerage.

AUG. 6—*In steamship Baltic, from Bremen, &c.*—J. G. Reed and wife, H. Funck, E. Stevenson, wife and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 02 | Sun sets..... 7 03 | Moon rises... 2 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 03 | Gov. Island. 5 52 | Hell Gate... 7 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 6.

Cleared.

Barks Newlight, Brown, Baltimore, Salter & Livermore; Suhote, Brackett, Boston; Rosina, (Br.,) Robertson, London, Sloman & Edye; Annie Augusta, Davis, Philadelphia, C. Messing.

Brigs J. P. Elliott, Bray, Boston, Thayer & Sargent; Milwaukee, Brown, Salem, Miller & Houghton; Ennis, Arckley, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.; Georgiana, Fuller, Bristol, G. F. Bulley; Continental, (Br.,) Laird, Cow Bay, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Alliance, (Br.,) Brandford, Barbados; Abosetta, (Br.,) ——, Barbados, McColl & Fritz.

Schooners Monitor, Merrill, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Abby, Loring, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Caspian, Larrabee, Elizabethport, Holyoke & Murray; Ocean, Perkins, Wareham; Horton, (Br.,) Wallace, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Sloop Phantom, Derrick, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steamship Germania, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg July 22, via Southampton 25th, with mdse. and 611 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. 2d inst., passed steamship Baltic, for New-York. The G. has had only light westerly winds.

Steamship Baltic, Jones, Bremen July 19, via Southampton 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Ruger Bros. 4th inst., lat. 41 45, lon. 64 33, passed Br. brig W. H. Bigelow, of Parrsboro: 5th, lat. 41 13, lon. 68 23, bark Anna E. Garden.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool July 25, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and 590 passengers to John G. Dale. July 26, off Mine Head, passed steamship Scotland, bound up channel; off Daunt's Rock, steamship City of Manchester, bound in; off Stag's Rocks, steamship Cuba, bound up channel; Aug. 1, lat. 48 16, lon. 43, steamship City of Limerick, bound E.

Steamship Ashland, Morton, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Flambeau, Alexander, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Washington, Chichester, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Young, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores to Jas. Hand.

Bark Thos. Dryden, (of Shields,) Brown, Nagasaki March 15, via St. Thomas 14 ds., with teas to E. D. Morgan & Co. Passed Angier April 17, Cape of Good Hope June 7, St. Helena June 20.

Bark Mary, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Putnam, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Fleetwing, Ruland, Port Antonio, Jam., 15 ds., with bamboo to master.

Bark Susan Jane, Huxford, Bridgeport, C. B., 19 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Model, (of Boston,) Bressey, (late Torrey,) Mobile July 4, via Key West 11 ds., with cotton, &c., to Thayer & Sargent. July 18, Capt. F. A. Torrey, of Deer Island, Me., died of inflammation of the bowels; 24th, at Key West, Mark Lufkin, steward, of Deer Island, died.

Brig Babar, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Ellingwood, Rio Grande 53 ds., with hides, horns and hair to John Bento. Crossed the equator July 7; since has had a succession of light winds and calms. Left in port brig Eurea Sprague, for New-York in 15 ds.

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stevens, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig A. B. Cook, Small, Port Royal, S. C., 7 ds., with mdse. to Bixby & Co.

Brig Emma Dean, Atkinson, Curacoa 14 ds., to Theodore Foulke.

Brig Clara P. Gibbs, (of Bangor,) Gardner, Cadiz June 27, with wine to James Henry.

Schr. Anna E. Glover, Boyd, Galveston 42 ds., with cotton and wool to John W. Mott. Has had light winds and calms the whole passage.

Schr. Early Bird, Rogers, St. Augustine, Fla., 10 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. Wanata, Hawkins, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Hodgkinson, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Jonas Smith.

Schr. T[illegible], (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa 16 ds., with wool and skins to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. H. Middleton, Prior, Curacoa 16 ds., with wool, &c., to Dovale & Co.

Schr. Clara, Carson, Frontera 25 ds., with mahogany, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Fear Not, (of Nassau,) Gibson, Eleuthera 11 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. Left no vessels.

Schr. Wm. H. Mitchell, Cole, Shulee, N. S., 17 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. M. E. Wells, Horton, Maryland.

Schr. M. N. Lindsey, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. A. M. Collins, Tooker, Baltimore.

Schr. Chas. A. Stetson, Crowell, Gloucester, with fish.

WIND—At sunset, W.

Below.

Ship Chancellor, from Liverpool.
Ship I. F. Chapman, from Cardiff.
Brig Emma Dean, from Curacoa.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Arr. steamers City of Bath, Savannah; Roman, Philadelphia; W. P. Clyde, New-York; Nereus, do.; barks Sachem, Gottenberg, J. H. Pearson, Baltimore; brigs Blanche, Newcastle, Eng.; Brooklyn, Guantanamo; Fannie Butler, H. Houston, Chas. Miller and Matilda, Georgetown; Glendall, Baltimore.

Also arr. barks Young Turk, Menton; St. Dominican, Flores; Margaret Hatfield, London; brigs Carolina Eddy, Baltimore; Clara M. Goodrich, do.; Marshall Dutch, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

City of Brooklyn—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, July 25, lat. 45, lon. 51.

Fayal—brig, from New-York, bound E., July 31, lat. 40 50, lon. 65 40.

G. W. Grice—schr., from Baltimore for Curacoa, Aug. 2, lat. 34 32, lon. 73 25; had just buried a seaman named Geo. Maynard, who had died very suddenly.

Philena—bark, of Portland, bound S., was passed Aug. 4, lat. 38 33, lon. 74 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Little Curacoa, July 22, schr. W. J. Holmes, Raynor, from New-York; was at Quarantine; would be released 23d.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

FIRST PREMIUM.
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE IN CHICAGO,
VALUE, $600,000.
Rental, exclusive of Opera House proper, $30,000.
2d.—BIERSTADT'S "Yo Semite Valley," $20,000.
3d.—CROPSEY'S "American Autumn," $6,000.
4th.—SCHUSSELE'S "Irving and his Friends," $5,000.
5th.—HART'S "Autumnal Woods," $5,000.
6th.—MEYER'S "Recognition," $5,000.
7th.—BEARD'S "Deer in the Prairie," $4,000.
8th.—GIGNOUX'S "Alpine Scenery," $3,000.

THREE HUNDRED SPLENDID PAINTINGS by the leading names of the American school.

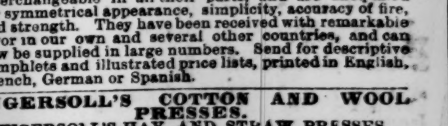
MAGNIFICENT STEEL ENGRAVINGS worth the full price of the share given to every purchaser, according to his selection.

PRICE OF CERTIFICATE, $5.

NOTICE.—THE INTEGRITY OF THE ASSOCIATION is guaranteed by the names of the gentlemen by whom the awards of the Premiums will be conducted.

For this and all other particulars see previous advertisements and the published Prospectus.

OFFICE—THE ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway.



PEABODY'S BREECH-LOADING MUSKETS, CARBINES AND SPORTING RIFLES, FOR METALIC CARTRIDGES, MANUFACTURED BY THE PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY ARMORY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

These arms are made in the most perfect manner, are interchangeable in all their parts, and are unequaled for symmetrical appearance, simplicity, accuracy of fire, and strength. They have been received with remarkable favor in our own and several other countries, and can now be supplied in large numbers. Send for descriptive pamphlets and illustrated price lists, printed in English, French, German or Spanish.

INGERSOLL'S COTTON AND WOOL PRESSES.
INGERSOLL'S HAY AND STRAW PRESSES.
INGERSOLL'S RAG AND PAPER PRESSES.
INGERSOLL'S HIDE AND HAIR PRESSES.
PRESSES, BOTH HAND AND HORSE POWER, for baling all kinds of material, on hand and made to order. Also, a practical machine for sawing down trees, price $25. For price list and full information, call on or address the manufacturers, INGERSOLL & DOUGHERTY, Greenpoint, (Brooklyn,) N. Y.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO 469, Aug. 6, 1866.
70, 88, 25, 10, 18, 68, 8, 56, 9, 43, 19, 46, 75.
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63, 61, 31, 18, 71, 57, 41, 56, 45, 3, 69, 53.
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25, 71, 78, 28, 45, 11, 44, 32, 61, 68, 67, 38, 65.
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